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Frustration, Anger Grow Among U.K. Non-Whites

By Ed Blanche

LONDON, May 26 (AP) — Tayib carries a 6-inch lead pipe in his jacket pocket and swears he will crack the skull of the next white thug who jumps him in London's East End, the latest flashpoint in Britain's smoldering racial problem.

"I've been beaten up twice," said the 20-year-old post office clerk. "My family's terrified to go out after dark. There are a lot more like me and we've had enough."

Tayib, who declined to give any other name, is one of the 20,000 Bengali immigrants, most of them from Bangladesh, who have been terrorized by white extremists for the past 18 months.

He voiced the anger and frustration spreading among young and increasingly militant Asians and blacks, fueling fears that this country, with its traditions of political and social tolerance, faces summer of racial unrest.

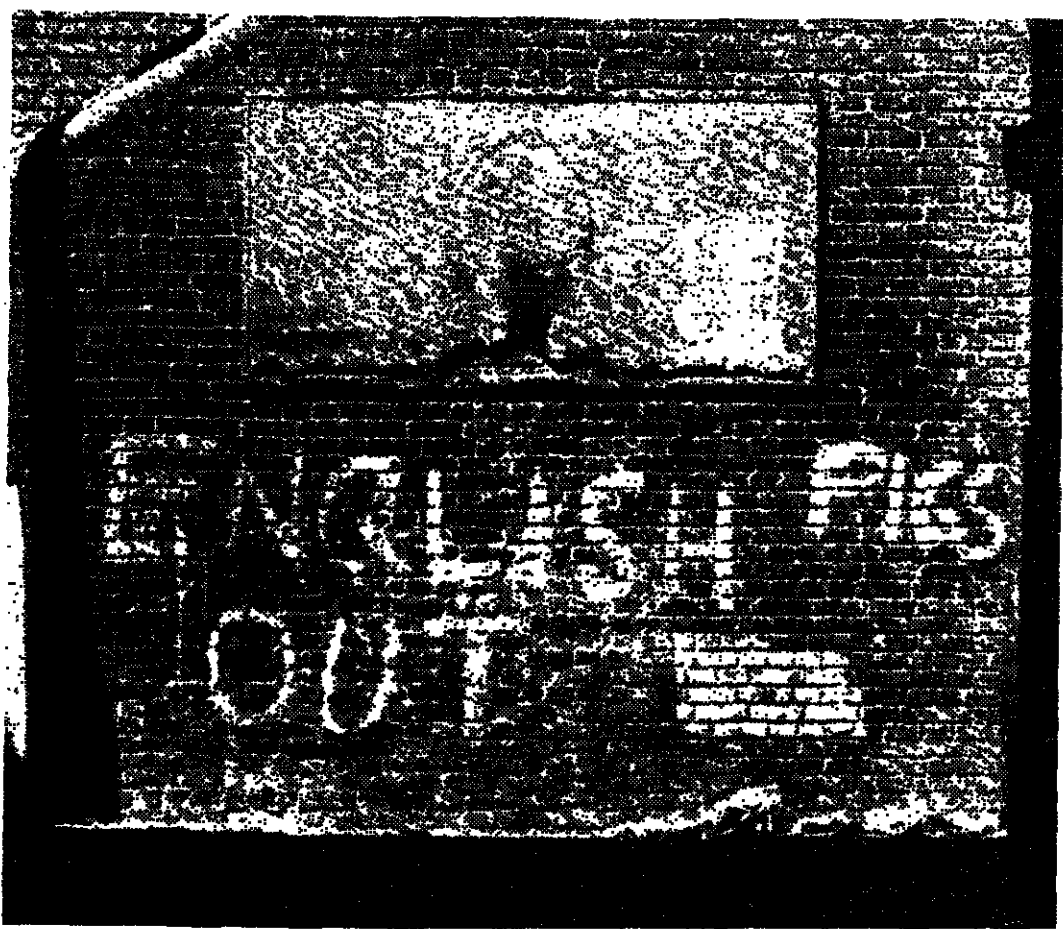
"English Out," reads graffiti on the wall of a derelict warehouse in the Whitechapel quarter, the most racially troubled district of the notoriously tough East End.

The violence there climaxed after this month when three men stabbed to death a 24-year-old black man. It was the latest in a series of race-related killings in the last two years.

Tayib's friend, a tall, nervous young man, said that hundreds of young Asians are learning to protect themselves from what he called white Nazi gangs.

Other young Bengalis said that they are forming vigilante squads: Black militants have been active in service units of whites to patrol the ghettos.

Racial tensions have risen in London and in other English cities in recent months amid a surge of support for the ultra-rightist National Front, which is campaigning for a halt to nonwhite immigration.



Bengali militant feelings are expressed in Whitechapel graffiti.

The temperature will almost certainly rise in a general election expected this fall following the opposition Conservative Party's controversial pledge to curb immigration drastically if it regains power.

Older immigrants fear the growing militancy of the young people, many of them British-born and unwilling to accept white domination and discrimination the way their parents have.

There are 1.9 million nonwhites in Britain, about 3.4 percent of the country's 56 million population. Nearly 1.3 million of them are Asians from India, Pakistan and Bangladesh. The rest are mostly West Indians, whose youth is also militant.

Most immigrants are concentrated in decaying urban areas where poor whites see them as a threat to their jobs and traditions, fears that the National Front stirs up.

Whitechapel has a long history of violence. Jack the Ripper stalked the streets 100 years ago, Russian anarchists battled troops there in 1912 and Oswald Mosley's Fascists goosestepped there in the 1930s.

Whitechapel's Jews were the target then. Now it is the Bengalis who live around their mosque in rundown Victorian streets strangely decked with Urdu shop signs. In Brick Lane, hub of the ghetto, men walk in pairs and warily eye cars driven by whites.

Most of the immigrants speak little English and work for a pittance in garment trade sweatshops. Parents escort their children to school for safety.

An angry Bengali said: "You never see our children in the parks any more. There's less and less mixing with English people. We don't go out at night. It's too dangerous."

Community leader Gholam Mustapha, a tailor, claimed that hundreds of Bengalis have been

attacked. As he spoke, two teenage boys, Haquei and Norzul, came into his shop to report that they had been beaten by white youths, one of whom pulled a knife.

Dr. Zahid Hasan, a Bengali doctor who has treated many Asian victims and has been beaten seven times, said: "There's a marked increase in the violence and it's clearly racially inspired."

Mr. Mustapha, echoing other nonwhite leaders, charged that the police do little to protect them or to track down white assailants.

"We're up against white law, white police, white politicians," he said. "We hope they'll catch Allah Ali's killers. But we wonder how much white people will care if they don't. The white community is becoming more tolerant of racial violence."

Chief Inspector John Wallis, the liaison officer in Whitechapel, said: "We've been accused of pussyfooting around on the A1."

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Carter to Ask A-Test Ban; Russia Calls for Arms Halt

Gromyko: Stop All Production

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., May 26 (UPI) — Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko called today for an end to the production of "all types of nuclear weapons" and proposed that all five major nuclear powers begin talks aimed at the complete destruction of their stockpiles.

Mr. Gromyko also told the United Nations that Vice President Mondale's charge of an increased Soviet nuclear threat against Western Europe was "trumped-up," and that the United States was the bigger danger with its "particularly vicious and cruel" neutron bomb.

But the Russian spoke warmly of the prospects for an early signing of a new strategic arms limitation agreement with the United States — a subject he will take up later this week in Washington with President Carter. "Many of the difficulties... have been overcome," Mr. Gromyko said.

He flatly called for "cessation of the production of all types of nuclear weapons," an end to development of new types of conventional arms and a halt to the expansion of armies around the world as steps toward what the General Assembly special session is seeking — world disarmament.



Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko at the UN Assembly.

President Overrides Advisers

By Richard Burt

WASHINGTON, May 26 (NYT) — President Carter, overriding the objections of senior military officers and atomic energy officials, has decided to ask the Soviet Union for a temporary ban on almost all testing of nuclear weapons, administration officials said yesterday.

U.S. negotiators were instructed this week to seek an accord with Moscow that would halt testing for five years, exempting only a narrow range of laboratory experiments. In a speech to the United Nations special session on disarmament on Wednesday, Vice President Mondale said that an agreement would be completed before too long.

Until last November, the Soviet Union was reluctant to prohibit underground tests for peaceful purposes, but more recently it has indicated that it is ready to see such testing suspended.

Administration officials confirmed that negotiators were near agreement on several parts of a new accord but that crucial details of how a halt in testing would be policed remained to be worked out.

New Talks

Secretary of State Cyrus Vance opened a new round of talks in New York yesterday with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko in an effort to resolve at least some of the major problems holding up a new agreement to limit strategic arms.

The controversial decision to seek the temporary testing ban, reached May 20 in unusual secrecy, ends interagency debate over the administration's policy in the pursuit of a comprehensive prohibition on nuclear testing, which is now forbidden in the atmosphere and under water. The decision is regarded as a victory for Paul Warnke, the director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, who had urged that the United States seek a comprehensive ban during talks under way with the Soviet Union and Britain in Geneva.

A test-ban agreement has been a major goal of the administration, but it was unclear whether comprehensive terms would be sought. Supporters maintain that a complete ban would help restrict U.S. Soviet arms competition and would persuade non-nuclear nations to accept constraints on their testing options.

Idea Resisted

The idea of a cessation of testing has been resisted by the Joint Chiefs of staff and top officials in the Department of Energy on the grounds that the reliability of U.S. nuclear weapons would be undermined and that it might prove difficult to guard against covert Soviet testing of low-yield weapons. Accordingly, military and technical specialists have argued recently that the United States should leave open the option of tests at low levels.

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Proposes Talks

The Soviet Union "proposes that talks on the cessation of the production of all types of nuclear weapons and gradual reduction of their stockpiles, up to their complete destruction, get under way," Mr. Gromyko said.

He said it is up to the five big nuclear powers — the Soviet Union, the United States, Britain, France and China — to take the lead, and he insisted that "all the nuclear powers must take part" in such talks.

That posed an immediate problem. China has given no indication that it has any intention of working with the Soviet Union or anyone else in cutting back nuclear arms.

Mr. Gromyko had particularly harsh words for the neutron bomb, which the United States is considering developing. "This is a particularly vicious and cruel means of mass destruction," he said, and Moscow favors its "complete prohibition."

Although the neutron bomb is on the drawing boards, President Carter has suspended its outright

development. The Russians have called the suspension a "half-measure."

Without mentioning him by name, Mr. Gromyko lashed out at Mr. Mondale's contention, in a Wednesday address to the General Assembly, that the Soviet Union was building up its threat against Western Europe by deployment of its triple-warhead SS-20 nuclear missile.

"That argument is introduced," said Mr. Gromyko, "to confound the issue by invoking the very same trumped-up 'Soviet threat.' Is it not true that American nuclear—and

Deficit Widens On U.S. Trade

WASHINGTON, May 26 (UPI)—The United States posted its 23rd consecutive monthly trade deficit in April.

With imports and exports at record levels, the nation's fourth largest trade deficit widened to a seasonally adjusted \$2.86 billion from \$2.79 billion in March and \$1.84 billion a year earlier, the Commerce Department reported.

See page 9 for story.

Backs Help for Nonaligned Nations

Carter to Fight New Aid Curbs

By Terence Smith

CHICAGO, May 26 (NYT) — President Carter said yesterday that he would oppose any further legislative restrictions on his ability to provide economic and military assistance to friendly and non-aligned nations.

Arguing that countries such as Zambia, Tanzania and "even Mozambique" might otherwise turn to the Soviet Union for assistance in a crisis, Mr. Carter stressed that the United States should be in a position to offer them "a democratic friend rather than a totalitarian friend."

Addressing a crowded press conference in the Blackstone Hotel here, Mr. Carter stressed that he had "no intention" of getting the United States involved in military conflict in Angola or elsewhere. He

also conceded that many of the post-Vietnam congressional limitations on presidential prerogatives in foreign policy matters were "entirely appropriate," including the Clark Amendment, which prohibits any U.S. military involvement in Angola.

"I'm My Hands"

The president said his concern was that Congress might attach more restrictions to pending foreign aid legislation and that these would "tie my hands too much."

"There's a trend in Congress that is building up that puts too much constraint on a president to deal with rapidly changing circumstances," he added.

Mr. Carter also castigated the Soviet Union for its continued "interference in the internal affairs of

African nations," and Cuba, which he said was functioning as a "surrogate for the Soviet Union." "It is a joke to call Cuba nonaligned," he said.

President Carter also accused the Cubans of knowing about an advance and doing nothing to prevent the invasion of Zaire by Shaba rebels. UPI reported that Mr. Carter said the Cubans had played

• French troops make a final search for rebels around Kotwezi, Page 2.

"a key role in training and equipping" the rebels, and added: "We believe that Cuba had known of the Kantangan plans to invade Zaire and obviously did nothing to restrain them from crossing the border."

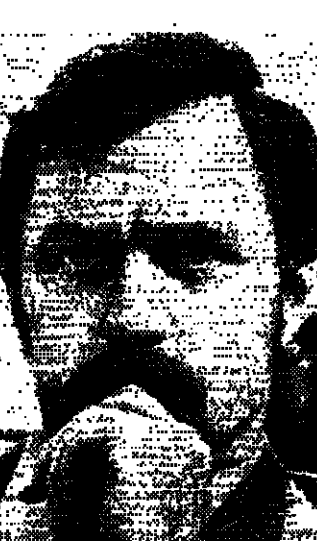
Image-Building

The televised news conference took place minutes after the president arrived here on the first stop of a two-day political tour that will take him to Springfield, Ill., and Charleston, W. Va., before his return to Washington, scheduled for late today. The trip is one of several the president has scheduled in an effort to bolster his sagging image.

On other subjects, Mr. Carter made the following points:

- Soviet actions in Africa and elsewhere "ought not interfere" with the negotiations toward a new agreement on limiting strategic arms. He added, however, that unless the Soviet Union demonstrated some restraint in Africa, it inevitably would be more difficult to reach a new arms agreement approved by Congress.
- "Severe cutbacks" would be imposed on the 1980 federal budget in an effort to limit inflation, which he predicted would average 6 percent to 7 percent this year, despite high food prices. The president added that he was "willing to take the political heat" from special interest groups.

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John Stockwell

Shaba province were trained and armed by Cubans, this does not define their movement. The Kantangan force in 15 years has been armed and trained at one time or another

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

In Rhodesian Vote This Year

Smith Says He Will Not Run

KAPETOWN, May 26 (UPI) — Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith said today that he will not run for reelection this year, signaling the end of a stormy 13-year career in defense of his country's white minority.

He has been a controversial figure — let's not beat about the bush — said Mr. Smith, 59, at a conference here. "My withdrawal might have a reassuring effect on all Rhodesians, not just the white ones."

Mr. Smith, who is on a brief vacation in South Africa, met Prime Minister John Vorster yesterday for hours. Details of the talks were disclosed.

Mr. Smith led his country's

break from British rule in 1965 in a Unilateral Declaration of Independence and has defied — with the economic support of South Africa — the pressures of international trade sanctions and a guerrilla war for black majority rule.

To Share Power

Since independence, Mr. Smith has led the ruling minority of 250,000 whites in a land of more than 6 million blacks. But earlier this year, he agreed to share power with three moderate blacks on an Executive Council.

Under an "internal" agreement, which excludes the Patriotic Front guerrilla organization, Rhodesia will hold elections for a black majority government by the end of the year.

"I have no intention of standing in the next election," Mr. Smith said. "By then my task will have been completed. If we succeed at what we are doing, I don't believe there will be a Patriotic Front."

The United States and Britain have called for the participation of the Patriotic Front in the peace process, but the guerrillas have scorned the internal settlement as a sellout.

Mr. Smith said that he was confi-



Ian Smith

have been killed in the guerrilla war, the military command said today.

A communique said without elaboration that Rhodesian troops have killed 12 black nationalist guerrillas and that "terrorists" have murdered four black men and killed a white police patrol officer in a clash.

20 More Killed
SALISBURY, Rhodesia, May 26 (UPI) — Another 20 Rhodesians

2 Experts Warn Against New Intervention

U.S. Told Aid to Angola Rebels Backfires

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, May 26 (WP) — Renewed U.S. aid to anti-gov. guerrillas in Angola would have disastrous political, economic and social impact there and would make the ruling regime more dependent than ever on Cuban and Soviet aid, two experts on Angola told a House subcommittee on Africa yesterday.

With a chair at the witness table kept empty yesterday for Richard Moose Jr., Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, who failed to appear because of the heightened "sensitivities" of the issue, members of the House International Relations subcommittee, as well as witnesses, said they fear that the Carter administration is moving toward a renewal of inter-

vention, covertly or openly, in the Angolan civil war.

John Stockwell, the former chief of the CIA's Angola Task Force who has written a book criticizing U.S. operations there, charged that the CIA "very much wants to go back in to Angola." He said it is "quite plausible" that CIA chief Stansfield Turner has approached senators on the matter without the knowledge of President Carter.

Keep Prohibitions

Both Mr. Stockwell and Assistant Prof. Gerald Bender of the University of California, who has made three long trips to Angola in 10 years, urged lawmakers not to ease the legal prohibitions, enacted in early 1976, that halted the covert U.S. aid to factions in the Angolan civil war.

"If the Carter administration does not have the wisdom to compete peacefully against the Russians, then the Congress should at least prevent the president and his national security adviser from opting for further senseless, counterproductive bloodshed," Mr. Bender said.

As the two witnesses told the story — in the first congressional hearing on the potential consequences of new U.S. intervention in Angola — previous U.S. paramilitary aid and operations were a major factor in generating the Cuban and Soviet presence there and would cause a redoubling of Communist support if the opposition were renewed.

Create a Vietnam

Mr. Stockwell said there is little chance that U.S. aid to guerrillas of

the National Union for the Total Liberation of Angola (UNITA) and the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FLNA) could bring down the government of President Agostinho Neto, and that "the thinking now is to create a Vietnam for Cuba there" by tying down Cuban troops in a war against the rebels. The result would "tie us up as well" and lead to useless and heavy spilling of blood by Angolans on all sides, he said.

The two witnesses disagreed with the public perceptions of the conflicts in Angola and neighboring Shaba province in Zaire that were fostered by national security organs of the U.S. government and reported in many press accounts. Specifically, Mr. Bender reported:

- While it may be true that the Katangans who recently raided

Egypt Recalls Journalists

TURNING critical of Sadat

AGES FOR MIRO, May 26 (UPI) — President Anwar Sadat's government to expel home 30 Egyptian journalists based abroad who have been critical of him, state-controlled newspapers said.

The recall, which was seen as an attack on Mr. Sadat's clampdown on local opponents and which likely will be ignored, labeled the journalists "mercenaries" and said that they had "resorted to slander and to cast doubts on the achievements and victory of the Egyptian people."

Most of the journalists who were named home work in Libya, Iraq and are either avowed supporters or followers of the late President Gamal Abdel Nasser, who died after Mr. Sadat's rise to power.

Prosecutor-General Ibrahim Habib was quoted as saying he wanted to question the journalists. It was not clear what the government planned, or could do, with the journalists if they refuse to come home, apart from striking names off the list of Egyptian Syndicate members.

Recall was seen as part of the down order by Mr. Sadat to his extreme rightist opponents. The purge was urged by voters in a national referendum last Sunday by a 90 percent majority.

Kenya Demands Uganda Probe Of Plane Blast

NAIROBI, Kenya, May 26 (AP) — Kenya demanded an explanation from Uganda today of how a bomb was placed on a light aircraft at Entebbe airport, exploding in midair and killing all four persons aboard, including a former Kenyan Cabinet minister.

In a cable to Uganda's External Affairs Ministry, the Kenyan Foreign Ministry said that evidence from the crash "shows a bomb had been planted on the aircraft while parked at Entebbe." Kenya asked Uganda to investigate and take "appropriate action against the perpetrators of this dastardly act."

Bruce McKenzie, a businessman who was the only white to have served in the nation's Cabinet, Kenyan businessman Keith Savage, British businessman Gavin Whitelaw and Paul Lennox died when the aircraft exploded Wednesday.

There has been no official response to suggestions in the British press that Mr. McKenzie was killed because he reportedly helped Israel get permission to use a Nairobi airport after the Israeli raid in July 1974 to rescue hijacking hostages at Entebbe.

President Idi Amin, in a message broadcast by Radio Uganda, said that Mr. McKenzie and Mr. Savage had been in Kampala to discuss business with management of their Uganda-based companies.

Mobutu Reportedly Hiring Mercenaries

French Troops Make Final Kolwezi Sweep

From Wire Dispatches

KINSHASA, Zaire, May 26 — French Foreign Legion paratroopers were leaving Kolwezi today without rescuing the 60 white hostages reportedly seized by the seven legionnaires that rebels say they have captured.

The legionnaires made final sweeps in search of rebels around Kolwezi yesterday before beginning the pullback to the Shaba province capital of Lubumbashi for a few days of rest before returning to France.

In Paris, meanwhile, Zaire President Mobutu Sese Seko was reportedly extending his stay, according to French press reports, to hire mercenaries to replace the departing legionnaires.

The Zaire Embassy could not be reached for comment.

The daily newspaper Le Matin

said that one of the main objectives of Mr. Mobutu's Paris visit and of the presence of Zaire military experts in the French capital is to enlist French Army officers and non-commissioned officers who are about to retire or whose enlistments are about to expire.

Le Matin said that these career officers, who no longer have any official ties with the French Army, would be hired at the same rank and wage that they received from the French Army.

In an interview in the Paris-based magazine Afrique-Asie, Nathaniel Mbumba, head of the rebel force that invaded southern Zaire, said that the attack created an irreversible situation that will grow and eventually drive Mr. Mobutu from office.

Mr. Mbumba claimed that his forces had been in Shaba province

since their first attack in March of last year. Government troops halted that attack with the help of Moroccan soldiers flown to the region in French planes.

Very Demoralized

"We had hidden in the jungle bases to prepare for the action that took place in the last few days," he said. "We knew that Mobutu's army was very demoralized... that the structures of the state were falling apart... that there are even problems within the ruling party."

Mr. Mbumba disputed Western reports that the rebels of his Congo National Liberation Front were trained by Cubans in Angola. Only Congolese instructors were involved, he said. "The specter of Soviet-Cuban penetration is only a subterfuge to provide alibi for intervention by Western powers."

The withdrawal of French troops a week after they parachuted into Kolwezi to rescue 2,500 trapped whites left the battered mining town in the hands of about 400 Zairian soldiers backed by up to 100 Moroccans.

The city itself, ravaged by nine days of rebel occupation and a massacre of nearly 200 whites, was showing some signs of recovery with the restoration of electricity and the arrival of engineers to survey the copper mines, the backbone of Zaire's economy.

More Attacks Feared

Western diplomats in Kinshasa said that they had expected the French force to stay on for several weeks and expressed fears that the insurgents might attack again.

A spokesman for the Congo National Liberation Front said in Brussels that insurgents had captured seven French soldiers.

But he denied diplomatic reports from Kinshasa that the retreating rebels had taken up to 60 white hostages in their flight back to Angola.

Military sources said that French Foreign Legion troops searched the country up to 70 miles west of Kolwezi yesterday in a final attempt to break rebel resistance before pulling out of the area.

The legionnaires lost four men in the Kolwezi operation, which started a week ago, the Defense Ministry in Paris said.

Rebel losses were estimated at between 300 and 400, and estimates of the number of dead black civilians ranged up to 1,000.

Aid Curbs Opposed

(Continued from Page 1)

terest groups in order to trim the budget and reduce federal spending.

He is not "terribly concerned" about recent public-opinion polls, which show him trailing former President Ford and Sen. Edward Kennedy in popularity. Carter said that his administration had addressed a number of difficult and sensitive issues and that he hoped that the people would "support me or at least sympathize with me."

Immediately after the press conference, the president began a round of appearances at fund-raising receptions for Democratic candidates, including Alex Seith, who is seeking the Senate seat held by Charles Percy. He also addressed the annual dinner of the Cook County Democratic Central Committee.

U.S. Involvement

Mr. Carter opened the news conference with a brief statement in which he said that the U.S. involvement in the French and Belgian rescue effort in Zaire "has virtually come to an end."

The United States provided material and 18 military transport planes to ferry equipment into embattled Shaba province, assistance that Mr. Carter argued yesterday was an "appropriate and measured response" to the situation.

But he added that the crisis in Zaire had caused him to reflect on "the ability of our government to help countries whose security is threatened," and that he had directed the secretary of state to conduct a full-scale review of congressional limitations on presidential actions in such situations.

Mr. Carter said that he would discuss possible changes in the law with congressional leaders before making any recommendations.

In the meantime, he said, he was determined to resist any "further restrictions from being attached to present and pending legislation."

Under existing law he is sharply limited in the kinds of aid he can provide to a wide range of countries. The United States is required, for example, to vote against the granting of World Bank loans to a number of countries on a prescribed list, which includes Cuba and Angola. Other amendments prevent the president from providing assistance of any kind to such countries as Uganda, Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam.

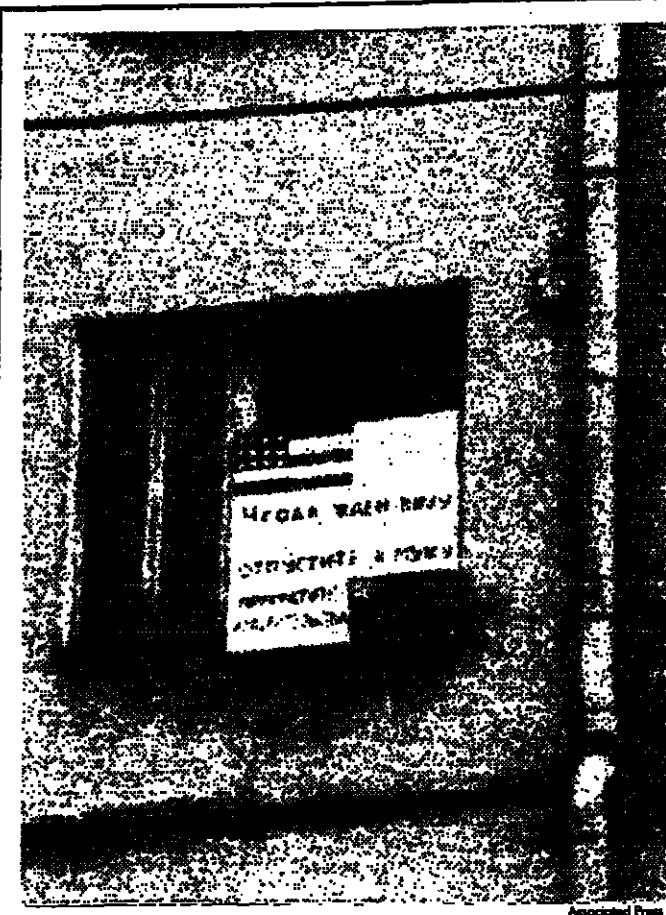
Mr. Carter made it clear, however, that he was concerned about restrictions on aid to other, more important countries. He specifically mentioned Zambia, Tanzania and Mozambique, the last he conceded to be a "more borderline" example.

Railroad Fares To Rise in Italy

ROME, May 26 (UPI) — The government approved a 20 percent increase in railroad fares today in what newspapers said was the beginning of a "big sting" to find 3 trillion lire (\$3.45 billion) to reduce the deficit of the nation.

A government announcement said that the fare increase, decided in a Cabinet meeting under Premier Giulio Andreotti, will go into effect July 15. It said that the increase will leave Italian passenger fares two to five times lower than those in other Western European countries.

Newspapers predicted that the government will follow this with increases in taxes, electricity, gas and telephones rates and the price of pasta. The government has assured the public that the price of gasoline, at 500 lire a liter (\$2.17 a gallon), already among the world's highest, will not be increased despite oil companies' demands.



Mrs. Irina McClellan's protest flag hangs from her window.

Russian Wife of U.S. Professor Hangs Protest Sheet, Is Detained

MOSCOW, May 26 (UPI) — Soviet police held the Russian wife of an American university professor for three hours today after she displayed a banner of protest stressing her demand for a visa to join her husband.

Mrs. Irina McClellan, 39, was detained after she hung the banner — made of a bed sheet cut in half — out of the window of her apartment, which is one floor above a government office filled with uniformed policemen.

"They kept me for three hours downstairs, and at first they insulted me," Mrs. McClellan said. "They said instead of hanging the banner, I should hang myself."

The banner depicted an American flag in one corner and a Soviet flag in the opposite corner. Large black letters said: "Four years waiting for a visa. Let me go to my husband. Stop the torture." It fluttered from the window for about 10 minutes before police officers entered the apartment, removed it and arrested Mrs. McClellan.

Mrs. McClellan, an English-language translator, met Woodford McClellan, a professor of Russian history at the University of Virginia, in 1974 when he came to the Soviet Union on an exchange program. They were married in a Soviet ceremony May 4, 1974. It was Mrs. McClellan's third demonstration against Soviet authorities in less than two months. Last month she tried to chain herself to the U.S. Embassy fence while Secretary of State Cyrus Vance was visiting Moscow.

On April 10 she demonstrated with signs on the steps of the Lenin Library. She was detained briefly each time.

Carter Overrides Military On Bid for A-Test Accord

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els — with an explosive force of three to five kilotons of TNT.

According to the administration officials, the issue was resolved in a presidential memorandum signed last week in which Mr. Carter accepted the argument of Mr. Warnke and White House security advisers that a zero yield prohibition could be enforced and agreed to ask Moscow to join in the five-year halt.

The memo, it is said, is sensitive to the apprehensions of the military and the technical community, leaving open an option for U.S. testing after the accord lapses and also providing for extensive safeguards during the five-year period, including the maintenance of weapons development and production capabilities.

Controversy Expected

The decision is likely to provoke controversy on Capitol Hill, where members of the Senate and House Armed Services Committees have recently criticized the concept. Mr. Warnke acknowledged yesterday that an agreement would raise as many sensitive questions as the proposed U.S.-Soviet agreement on strategic arms and would be the subject of considerable debate when presented for congressional approval.

Moscow and Washington agreed to eliminate nuclear testing in the atmosphere and the seas 15 years ago; only limited progress has been made in recent years in extending the ban underground. In 1974, they decided to limit underground testing to 150 kilotons, but this has yet to be approved by the Senate.

Last July, the two superpowers and Britain, another of the principal nations with atomic capability, began talks on further restricting underground tests. A crucial obstacle was the Soviet Union's reluctance to prohibit so-called peaceful nuclear explosions, which the U.S. negotiators said, could not be differentiated from military tests. Last November the Soviet leader, Leonid Brezhnev, announced that his country was prepared to place a moratorium on peaceful tests, an action clearing the way for an accord ruling out all testing.

Since then, the administration has been deeply divided over the issues of verification and the impact such an accord would have on the effectiveness of the U.S. bomb stockpile. In testimony before the House Armed Services Committee in March, several military and technical specialists insisted that, without continued low-yield testing, it would be difficult to maintain the reliability of existing warheads. In addition, it is reported that at a closed hearing before the Senate Armed Services Committee last week, Gen. David Jones of the Air Force, new chairman of the Joint Chiefs, expressed strong doubts about the United States' ability to

detect Soviet efforts to evade a comprehensive ban.

Arms-control and White House officials have insisted that a five-year accord would not affect the status of the nuclear stockpile, and they say that Moscow has indicated in recent talks in Geneva that it is prepared to accept an arrangement for verification, including on-site inspection, that would minimize the opportunities for cheating.

Although the president's decision is said to enhance the chances for achieving an accord later this year, the officials stress that several issues remain to be resolved in Geneva, in particular the procedures for monitoring a prohibition on underground tests. While Moscow is said to have accepted the principle of on-site inspection, Washington is insisting that a series of remote automatic seismic sensing stations be established in each country to detect possible violations.

The officials said that the United States wanted 12 to 20 on-site U.S. technicians.

So far, they added, Moscow has apparently resisted new stations, arguing that five existing earthquake-detection centers could be used to verify any accord. U.S. officials reply not only that this is an inadequate number but also that the equipment used is far below standards required to detect low-yield testing.

Cosmos 1012 Launched

MOSCOW, May 26 (UPI) — The Soviet Union has launched Cosmos 1012, the Tass news agency said today.

The attack on Alfa Romeo was the 22d since the state-controlled company introduced weekend overtime instead of hiring more workers as demanded by extreme leftists.

The Sunday Observer noted in an editorial that Britain's blighted inner cities are "the breeding grounds for racial conflict and where the real race-bomb is quietly ticking away."

The violence has not yet approached the scale of the U.S. racial trauma. But former Tory Cabinet minister Peter Walker warned that Britain faces a U.S.-style ghetto crime wave unless it tackles the racial problem at its roots — overcrowded slum housing, severe unemployment and widespread discontent.

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May Be Set To Oppose Rebels

Cuban Forces Reportedly Massing Close to Eritrea

NAIROBI, May 26 (UPI) — Large concentrations of Cuban forces have been detected massing on the fringes of Ethiopia's Eritrea province in what appears to be a prelude to joining the war against secessionist guerrillas, diplomatic sources said today.

The sources also reported that an Eritrean guerrilla offensive last week aimed at capturing the city of Barentu, about 100 miles from the Sudanese border, was repulsed with heavy Eritrean casualties.

The sources said that several thousand Cuban troops, equipped with Soviet-supplied tanks and artillery, were massing in Tigre province, adjacent to Eritrea, at such towns as Agordat and Adowa.

They said the Cubans were moving in from the Ogaden region of southeastern Ethiopia, where they played a significant role in helping the Addis Ababa regime defeat Somali forces in March.

17,000 Troops

By most estimates, there are at least 17,000 Cuban soldiers and 1,000 Soviet military advisers in Ethiopia, with \$1 billion worth of sophisticated Soviet weaponry at their disposal. The Cubans were early supporters of the Eritrean rebels, but they switched to the Marxist Ethiopian government early this year.

"There's been one hell of a build-up of Cuban forces near Eritrea," one diplomat said. "They seem clearly destined to become involved in Eritrea, but until that happens you cannot prove it."

Leaders of the Eritrean guerrillas, who have been waging a 15-year-old war for independence from Addis Ababa, said there had been no sign of Cuban involvement in the ground fighting.

The diplomatic sources said it was unclear whether Soviet military commanders, who assumed virtual direction of the Ogaden campaign against Somalia, were also the strategists for the war in Eritrea.

Rebel Offensive

The Eritreans, who hold almost all of the province except for Asmara, its capital, and the towns of Barentu, Asseb and Massawa, said last week that they had contained an Ethiopian attempt to break out of Asmara, and had gone on the offensive themselves at Barentu.

Barentu has been under siege for more than a year by the dominant rebel faction — the Eritrean Liberation Front — and last week the rival Eritrean Peoples Liberation Front said it had joined forces with the ELF to make a coordinated attack.

Despite the increased forces, diplomats said the offensive at Barentu was smashed by the Ethiopians and "several hundred" Eritrean guerrillas were killed.

Ending the siege at Barentu is expected to be one of the main targets of the Ethiopian offensive, when it gets under way, because it would reopen the road from Asmara to the Ethiopian-held port of Massawa on the Red Sea.

Mengistu Statement

The Ethiopian head of state, Lt. Col. Mengistu Mariam, announced at the beginning of last week that Ethiopia's socialist allies, including the Russians and Cubans, were "living with us, dying with us and fighting with us."

Terrorist Blasts Hit Buildings in 2 Italian Cities

ROME, May 26 (UPI) — Terrorists bombed a Rome computer center and an Alfa Romeo car showroom in Pisa today and set fire to cars in Florence and Rome.

Meanwhile, police in Rome arrested a reputed Mafia boss on suspicion of involvement in kidnappings. Basilio Surace was arrested in an apartment in a Rome suburb, and police said he was suspected of a role in a number of abductions.

Damage from the bombings was comparatively light. The bomb that hit the commercial computer center started a minor fire.

The attack on Alfa Romeo was the 22d since the state-controlled company introduced weekend overtime instead of hiring more workers as demanded by extreme leftists.

Despite his statement, there had remained some doubts about whether the Cubans would become as committed in Eritrea as they were in the Ogaden, based on how recently the Cubans had been supporters of the Eritreans.

Bonn Buys E. German Prisoners

BERLIN, May 26 (UPI) — East Germany has released 123 political prisoners in the last two weeks and shipped them to West Germany, the Aug. 13 Association reported today.

The association, an organization that keeps track of East German developments with special emphasis on the fate of political prisoners, said that East German authorities shipped the former prisoners to the West in two large transports.

It did not disclose the sum that the West German government paid for the release of the prisoners.

In the last 14 years, since East Germany began to "sell" prisoners to the West, Bonn has paid 1.02 billion marks (\$487 million) in exchange for 14,000 prisoners.

The organization, which is named after the date the anti-repression wall was built on the East-West Berlin border in 1961, said that many of the prisoners had been arrested by the State Security Service while trying to help East Germans escape to the West.

Others were convicted of slandering the state, "having ties hostile to the state," and "agitation against the state," the organization said.

Those released were part of an estimated 6,500 political prisoners held in East German jails.

Most of the released prisoners still had about one-third to one-half of their sentences to serve, the organization reported.

Bonn began to negotiate the release of prisoners from East Germany on a small scale in 1964. The operation, which began without fanfare or official acknowledgment, expanded after the Berlin wall was built. Last year a record 1,500 prisoners were released.

The prices paid for release of a prisoner vary. They are said to range from 30,000 marks (\$14,285) for a laborer to 150,000 marks (\$71,428) and higher for physicians, with whom the East Germans are reluctant to part.

Erich Mende, who was then minister for East-West German affairs, negotiated the first releases in 1964. He reported later that the trade was proposed by the East — "prisoners for unroasted coffee beans, butter, citrus fruits and some machinery."

U.K. Racial Anger Rises

(Continued from Page 1)

tab All case. But it's not true. We're pulling out all the stops."

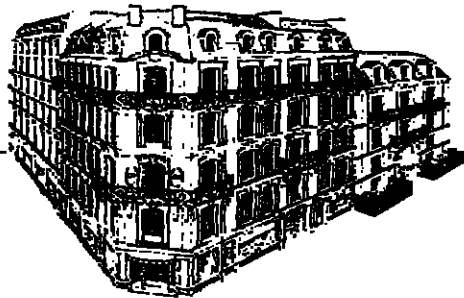
Britain's racial trouble has been building for the last three years. Hundreds of persons were injured last summer when leftist-backed blacks battled Front extremists and police.

This year, racial clashes have erupted in Birmingham and Wolverhampton, where a gang of whites in Ku Klux Klan hoods terrorized immigrants. Trouble is festering in the West Indian ghettos of recession-hit Liverpool.

Bishop Doss, one of two Asians on the Wolverhampton City Council, said: "The tolerance of black people here has gone beyond the breaking point and action will be taken to form protective groups."

The violence has not yet approached the scale of the U.S. racial trauma. But former Tory Cabinet minister Peter Walker warned that Britain faces a U.S.-style ghetto crime wave unless it tackles the racial problem at its roots — overcrowded slum housing, severe unemployment and widespread discontent.

The Sunday Observer noted in an editorial that Britain's blighted inner cities are "the breeding grounds for racial conflict and where the real race-bomb is quietly ticking away."



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Guzman Victor In Dominican Final Result

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic, May 26 (AP) — Antonio Guzman of the leftist Dominican Revolutionary Party has won the presidency, ending the 12-year rule of Joaquin Balaguer, according to figures released today by the central election board.

The 67-year-old Mr. Guzman had 832,319 votes to 669,112 for Mr. Balaguer, 70. The result of the May 16 election remains unofficial until the board makes a formal declaration of the winner. Votes from 2 of the country's 84 electoral districts remained uncounted, but officials said that they would not change the outcome.

The tabulation was resumed the next day, then suspended again Tuesday night because results from some outlying districts had not arrived. The count was resumed again this morning.

Mr. Balaguer, leader of the Reform Party, had been seeking a fourth four-year term.

Mr. Guzman made it clear, however, that he was concerned about restrictions on aid to other, more important countries. He specifically mentioned Zambia, Tanzania and Mozambique, the last he conceded to be a "more borderline" example.

The army had halted the vote count May 17 when it appeared that Mr. Guzman was winning. Troops raided the election board offices and ordered its workers out, touching off rumors of a coup to prevent the leftists from taking power.

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Russians Warned on Africa

Vance, Gromyko Tackle Remaining Arms Issues

By Bernard Gwertzman

NEW YORK, May 26 (UPI) — Secretary of State Cyrus Vance opened a new round of talks with Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko of the Soviet Union yesterday in an effort to resolve at least some of the remaining major obstacles to a new accord limiting strategic arms. But President Carter warned that Soviet actions could imperil Senate approval of such a pact.

At a news conference in Chicago, Mr. Carter said that a strategic arms agreement was so important that he would not link the negotiations to Soviet behavior in Africa or in the human-rights field. However, he added that Soviet actions, if not changed, would make an agreement "much more difficult to all to the American people."

Mr. Vance, after an initial two-hour meeting with Mr. Gromyko at the Soviet mission to the United Nations, said it was too early to tell whether a breakthrough on the last few issues could be achieved. The talks were to resume tonight in Washington.

U.S. officials said that progress in these talks could lead to a visit by Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev to the United States.

Vance Warnings

Because of resentment in Washington over Soviet military involvement in Africa and trials of Soviet dissidents like physicist Yuri Orlov, Mr. Gromyko, according to U.S. officials, although the stress was on the arms issue, Mr. Vance echoed Mr. Carter's warning that public opinion was such that a new agreement probably could not be ratified by the Senate now.

The two men, accompanied only

by interpreters, were later joined by members of the U.S. delegation to the special UN session on disarmament.

The strategic-arms negotiations were to shift to Washington tonight after Mr. Gromyko delivers his speech to the disarmament session earlier in the day. In that address he is expected to attack the U.S. development of the neutron bomb. In anticipation of his speech, Vice President Mondale on Wednesday had criticized the Soviet deployment of an intermediate range mobile missile, the SS-20, in Europe. He was also critical of other Soviet steps increasing its military power.

Mr. Gromyko is expected to meet with President Carter tomorrow morning at the White House and the two sides are expected to concentrate on the remaining major obstacles to a strategic arms accord.

Drawn-Out Talks

The current negotiations for a strategic arms limitation treaty to run until 1985 and a protocol until 1980 have been drawn out for years, but have been accelerated since last fall when a breakthrough was achieved during Mr. Gromyko's last U.S. visit. Mr. Vance resolved one of the remaining major issues — insuring that Allies had access to certain technology without circumventing the treaty — when he was in Moscow last month.

Numerous secondary issues still remain, such as the number of nuclear warheads that could be enclosed on a single missile launcher and how many Cruise missiles could be carried on a single aircraft.

Senator Is Said to Admit He Lied at Divorce Trial

BOSTON, May 26 (AP) — Sen. Edward Brooke, R-Mass., admits that he gave false testimony in his divorce proceedings last year when he said that he owed a friend \$49,000, the Boston Globe reported today.

Claiming that he was under "tremendous pressure" because of the pending divorce, Sen. Brooke said that he made the "mistatement" to increase his liabilities in the divorce proceedings, the Globe said.

A tentative settlement was reached with his wife, Remigia, in December and is due to become final June 15.

Contradictory Statements

The senator testified last May in a divorce case that he accepted a \$49,000 in interest-free loans on Raymond Tye during a 10-year period. Mr. Tye is a friend of Sen. Brooke and president of United Liquors Ltd. of Boston's West End district.

The Globe said that Sen. Brooke made contradictory statements about the loans during three interviews.

3x-Chief Says

NATO Lax on Reds in Africa

LONDON, May 26 (AP) — Sir Peter Hill-Norton, a British admiral and former NATO chief, has criticized NATO leaders for not doing enough to counter Soviet moves in Africa that began with the Cuban intervention in Angola 2½ years ago.

Sir Peter, who retired last year as chairman of the alliance's highest military policy-making body, the Military Committee, said in a book published today that the Western allies had no policy to deal with crises outside Europe — a potentially disastrous limitation on NATO's room to maneuver.

He said in "No Soft Options — The Politico-Military Realities of NATO" that Soviet naval expansion means that NATO must extend its areas of responsibility to the Tropics of Cancer and pay more attention to its two vulnerable European flanks, Norway and Turkey. His criticism came as NATO heads of state prepared to meet in Washington next week to review East-West relations amid internal quibbling and unease over the buildup by Warsaw Pact nations and to plan the alliance's defense needs.

Miss Simenon Is Found Dead

PARIS, May 26 (UPI) — Marie-Georgette Simenon, 25, the only daughter of Belgian author Georges Simenon who created the celebrated detective Maigret, committed suicide in her one-room Paris apartment by shooting herself through the heart, police said today.

Miss Simenon left two suicide notes, one for her father, who has retired to Switzerland, and one for her psychiatrist. Police did not reveal the contents.

She had inspired Mr. Simenon to write "The Disappearance of Odile," the tale of a young woman who flees her family and fails to kill herself by slashing her wrists. Miss Simenon had made previous suicide attempts, family sources said, and she had been deeply affected by the candid memoirs that her mother, Denyse Simenon, recently published as "A Bird for the Cat."

Sneazy U.S. Marine's Cure-All: An Exemption to Smoke Pot

CHAPEL HILL, N.C., May 26 (UPI) — Marine Sgt. David Strider told the North Carolina Drug Commission yesterday that he was living proof of the beneficial properties of marijuana, saying he needs the substance to cope with his 81 allergies.

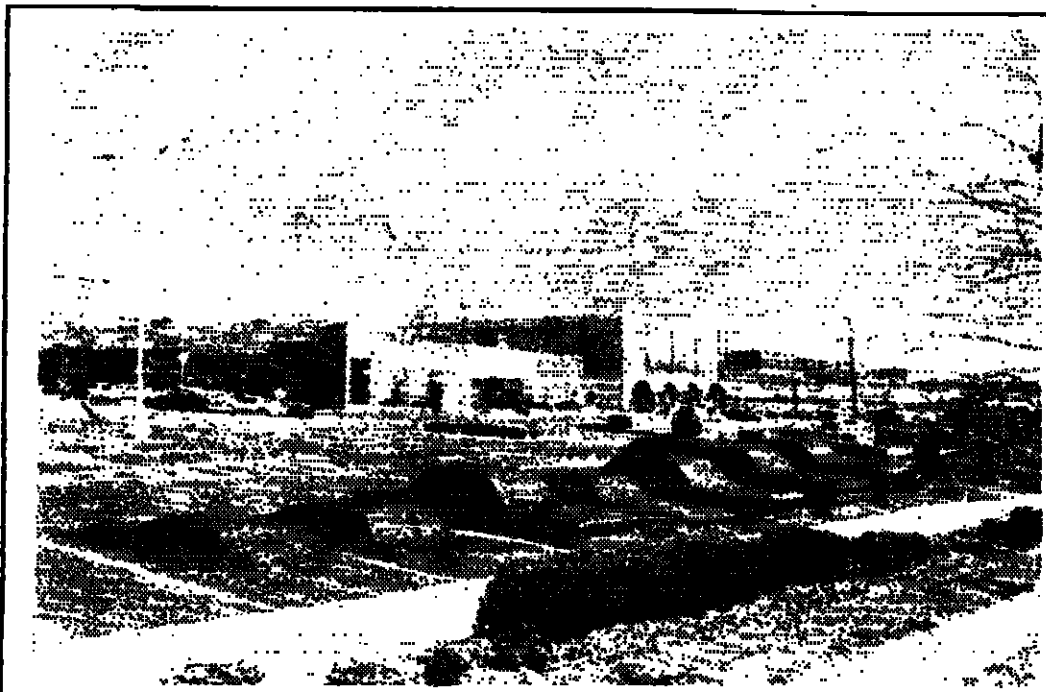
Sgt. Strider, 25, said he was being threatened with discharge after five years in the Marines because of his acknowledged use of marijuana. A Marine spokesman said that Sgt. Strider was a candidate for a medical discharge.

The sergeant asked the commission to exempt him from state marijuana possession laws, a request the commission agreed to study.

"I'm asking for therapeutic relief," he said. "Not until marijuana was introduced to me did I receive the needed relief I sought." He said he was allergic to house dust, molds, trees, grasses, four grains and various foods, among other substances.

"I can work without marijuana," he said. "It's just that I'm lazy and sneeze a lot. Whenever my sinuses start bothering me, I'll just nose it with a power-blower (inhale through a marijuana-smoking device) and it clears things right up."

But he conceded that doctors who have treated him have not acknowledged that marijuana is effective against his allergies.



PERMANENT PARKERS — This shopping center in Hamden, Conn., will never be empty again now that it has the sculpture "Ghost Parking Lot," 20 cars enveloped in pavement.

In Negotiations With Soviet Union

Senators Give Carter N-Bomb Leverage

By Walter Pincus

WASHINGTON, May 26 (WP) — The Senate Armed Services Committee yesterday authorized the procurement next year of components for a neutron warhead for the Lance missile without a presidential decision to go ahead with production of the new generation of tactical nuclear weapons.

The action was taken as the committee reported for Senate floor action the fiscal 1979 authorization bill for the Energy Department's military weapons program. The Energy Department would build the warheads.

According to a congressional source, the committee voted overwhelmingly to give President Carter "as much leverage as possible" in seeking some arms concession from the Soviet Union for not producing weapons.

On April 7, Mr. Carter announced that he was deferring production of the neutron Lance warhead and 8-inch artillery shells to try to get some similar arms restraint from the Soviet Union.

Critics of the president, who favor building neutron weapons, said at the time that no concession would be coming unless Soviet officials were convinced that Mr. Carter was going to build the weapons.

If approved by the Senate and

the Congress, procurement of the neutron components would also put additional pressure on Mr. Carter to make a production decision should the Soviet Union not respond. Yesterday's action reflects continued support on Capitol Hill for neutron weapons. On May 17, the House rejected 306 to 90, an

attempt to bar neutron-weapon production next year.

The House also dropped a provision in current law that gives Congress 45 days to veto a presidential decision to produce neutron weapons. The Senate committee never considered such a provision.

Unlike tactical nuclear shells and warheads now deployed in Europe, neutron weapons are designed to kill enemy tank forces and troops primarily through radiation rather than by blast and heat.

In other actions on the Energy Department authorization bill, the committee:

• Deferred funds for the SM-2 nuclear warhead designed to go with the Navy's ship-to-air Aegis missile system. This amendment by Sen. John Culver, D-Iowa, was approved because the White House had not supplied an arms-control impact statement that has been delayed because of an interagency fight over whether the nuclear warhead is needed.

• Approved language of a report that criticizes the White House for its failure to keep Congress fully informed on its nuclear-weapons building program. One instance to be cited is Mr. Carter's decision to defer production of the B-77 strategic nuclear bomber, designed originally to be carried by the B-1 bomber. Congress, according to the committee, was not officially informed of that action until last month.

The committee is said to be angered that neither it nor the Energy Department has been informed of Mr. Carter's neutron decision by other than a press release. The Pentagon, according to a congressional source, has yet to decide on how to proceed with the modernization of the nuclear shells now in Europe.

Neutron Bomb Foes Gain in Harris Poll

NEW YORK, May 26 (UPI) — The attitude in the United States toward the neutron bomb has shifted markedly in the direction of opposition within the last year, according to a Harris poll released yesterday.

The poll said a 47-35 percent plurality now opposes production of the bomb. Last July a 44-38 percent plurality favored producing the bomb.

Public opposition reflects increasing concern over the destructive implications of such a bomb, Louis Harris said.

A 74-12 percent majority, up from 66-15 percent, agreed that using the neutron bomb in a war could lead to the use of more powerful nuclear weapons and total destruction, the poll said.

A 49-34 percent plurality believes that "it is morally wrong for the United States to produce any more weapons in addition to those we already have which kill people by radiation, even if they are enemy soldiers."

2 U.S. Indians Are Cleared in Robbery-Death

LOS ANGELES, May 26 (NYT) — Two U.S. Indian activists have been found not guilty of murder and robbery.

Paul Skychorse, 32, and Richard Mohawk, 27, had been charged with fatally stabbing George Aird, 27, a taxi driver from Inglewood, Calif., and then stuffing his body into a drainpipe near the Ventura-Los Angeles county line on Oct. 10, 1974.

The trial started a year ago after 2½ years of pretrial proceedings. The American Indian Movement, AIM, had argued that it was impossible for Indians to receive a fair trial in the United States and that they were being prosecuted because of their political activities.

The pretrial proceedings had lagged because of challenges against the judges, the defendants' efforts to suppress certain prosecution evidence and numerous changes of lawyers by the defendants. Six judges had stepped in and out of the case. The case was transferred to Los Angeles Criminal Court from Ventura County after the bar association there presented a skit making light of the delays.

Both defendants still face other charges in other jurisdictions. Mr. Skychorse faces robbery charges in Chicago, and Mr. Mohawk is charged with arson in Chicago and robbery in Syracuse, N.Y.

Huey Newton Denies Charges

SANTA CRUZ, Calif., May 26 (UPI) — Black Panther leader Huey Newton and his bodyguard have pleaded not guilty to assault and weapons charges resulting from an incident in a bar two weeks ago.

Newton, 36, and Robert Heard, 29, were arraigned yesterday on charges of assault with intent to commit murder, assault with force likely to produce great bodily harm and being ex-felons in possession of a concealed weapon. In a related allegation they were charged with using a weapon in the commission of a crime.

The charges arose from an incident in a bar May 11 when two shots were fired and a bar customer reportedly beaten by Newton and Heard.

13 Already Deported

Peru Orders Crackdown On Political Opposition

LIMA, May 26 (UPI) — Peru's military regime today hunted four retired army officers as part of its growing campaign against political opponents, a drive that already has resulted in the deportation of 13 public figures.

In a related development, an army general and seven soldiers were killed and nine soldiers injured when the helicopter crashed during a search for saboteurs who allegedly planned to cut off food deliveries to Lima.

The 13 men deported — including two former navy ministers and eight leftist leaders — were sent to Argentina, because of "their participation in recent subversive activities promoting violence," the government said yesterday.

The regime's crackdown was triggered by a week of rioting capped by a 48-hour strike this week that left 39 persons dead. The violence followed a government-ordered 50-percent increase in the price of food and fuel.

State of Emergency

The regime declared a state of national emergency, suspended constitutional guarantees, closed several magazines and imposed overnight curfews in Lima and four other cities. Political police detained nearly 100 persons and riot police arrested scores of others, sources said.

Soviet Defense Aide Delays Trip to Paris

PARIS, May 26 (UPI) — The Soviet armed forces chief of staff, Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov, has delayed his trip to France in what officials described today as a worsening of France's relations with Moscow.

The charges arose from an incident in a bar May 11 when two shots were fired and a bar customer reportedly beaten by Newton and Heard.

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After Israeli Ruling

Arabs May Urge Courts To Bar New Settlements

TEL AVIV, May 26 (UPI) — A Supreme Court restraining order against Israeli occupation authorities in the West Bank spurred a possible move by Arab villagers to resort to the law to keep Jewish settlements out of the territory.

"We shall resort to anything that might help us, including the courts," said Bethlehem Mayor Elias Friej. "We consider the court decision a very strong one. Certainly we will use the courts again if we can."

The three-judge court yesterday ordered a halt to development of 22.5 acres of land near the village of Nebi Salih that was held to be private property owned by six families for 300 years. It gave Israeli authorities 40 days to show why it should continue development of the site.

The government of Prime Minister Menachem Begin gave the site to an ultranationalist organization known as Gush Emunim (Bloc of the Faith) for the creation of a settlement called Neve Tzuf. It was begun seven months ago.

Dozen Families Wait

About a dozen families are waiting at a nearby abandoned police station to move onto the site, one of 19 on the West Bank settled by about 2,000 Gush Emunim members. There are 41 Jewish settlements in the region.

The court decision could have far-reaching effects because it could lead other Arab villagers who oppose Jewish settlement in the West Bank to use Israel's legal authority to override government decisions and prevent Jewish encroachment of Arab land.

"We are going to try to deliver the message to others to try to do the same thing we did," a Nebi Salih villager said.

Israel has argued that the Jewish settlements were established on government-owned land or land

used by the Jordanian Army and that no private land had been expropriated. But Mr. Friej said that some settlements, including Efrat and Maale Adumim, were set up on private land.

The case was brought by six villagers represented by Elias Khoury, 28, a Nazareth-born Arab educated at Hebrew University who lives in Jerusalem. He said that 62,500 acres in the West Bank have been settled by Jews. He did not know how much of it was on private land.

Good Arguments

He said in a telephone interview that he hoped other Arabs would make legal claims against the authorities. "I have good arguments for the court," he said. "If other villagers come, I will do it."

"I think that if the court decides for the benefit of the villagers, it will be a precedent that will have an effect on other settlements. It is an important decision."

More than 600,000 Palestinian Arabs live on the West Bank, captured by Israel in the 1967 Middle East war.

Acting on the court injunction, the Defense Ministry immediately ordered five bulldozers out of the site at Nebi Salih, 13 miles northwest of Ramallah. A mile-long barbed-wire fence erected by soldiers in mid-April also was ordered removed.

State Attorney Dorit Beindisch told the court that there was a general government decision not to expropriate private land, but that the disputed property was seized for the construction of a road. She said that Jordanian and international law held such seizures legal if the land were to be used for a "public purpose."

Blacks Boycott San Francisco Public Schools

SAN FRANCISCO, May 26 (NYT) — Thousands of black students boycotted public schools here Wednesday at the suggestion of adults in the black community. Black ministers and parents called for the one-day walkout to protest personnel, teaching, discipline and integration policies that many believe discriminate against black students.

The boycott was one of a number of recent indicators of racial divisions in this city, including:

• A federal judge is hearing final arguments on charges that 10 teachers discriminate against the black students in San Francisco and other school districts in the state.


• The schools recently backed down on plans to bus white students into black neighborhoods for school integration after parental objections, thus placing the burden of busing primarily on black students.

6 Die on Bus in Mexico

MEXICO CITY, May 26 (UPI) — A crowded passenger bus skidded off the highway near the resort city of Cuautla and crashed into a ravine, killing six persons, authorities said today. Forty passengers were injured.

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Carter Boosts ERA in Illinois

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 26 (UPI) — President Carter today took his campaign for the Equal Rights Amendment to a state capitol for the first time, urging the Illinois Legislature to ratify it.

"Your own state Constitution is one of the few in the nation which includes a provision guaranteeing equal rights to all citizens, men and women alike," Mr. Carter said. "I hope that you will carry out your historic responsibility by voting to add an Equal Rights Amendment to the federal Constitution as well."

Thirty-five states have ratified ERA and three more are needed. The Illinois House is expected to vote on it next month and ERA backers see Illinois as the best prospect. Both houses of the Legislature have passed ERA, but not in the same year.

Danes Ban Skateboards

COPENHAGEN, May 26 (Reuters) — A bill banning skateboards in public places in Denmark was overwhelmingly approved at its final reading in Parliament today.

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Soviet Armament

Why indeed is the Soviet Union engaging — in Europe, a peaceful region where there is no threat at all to the Kremlin or its allies — in a "continuing buildup of unprecedented proportions"? Why indeed is the Soviet Union deploying against Western Europe a mobile missile known as the SS-20, which "is a new departure in destructive power and represents a substantial increase in the nuclear threat of the Soviet Union"?

Vice President Mondale bluntly drew the attention of the U.N. special session on disarmament to those Soviet programs, and he was well advised to do so. The responsibility for building up armaments in a fashion that kindles tensions must be placed where it belongs.

The United States, to be sure, has not been at rest in its European military preparations. But while the Soviet buildup centers on tanks and planes for offensive actions and on nuclear missiles meant for intimidation or attack, new U.S. programs involve antitank and anti-aircraft weapons and a prospective nuclear weapon, the so-called neutron bomb, designed only to be used on NATO soil in self-defense. There is no fair comparison, no matter what the Soviet Union may charge.

It may be said that Mr. Mondale, in his remarks on the Soviet Union, was importing into an international forum a U.S. preoccupation better pursued outside it. We find that point unpersuasive. Nothing aggravates more the global overarming that the special session is meant to ease than Soviet-U.S. rivalry. That is what has led Moscow to flood vulnerable states in Africa with arms — and with advisers and mercenaries. The worst part of the turbulence now affecting the continent is the result of this Soviet policy.

If there was a U.S. propaganda purpose in the vice president's speech, there was also an appeal to the world community to use its moral and political influence to hold the Soviet Union, no less than the United States, to restraint in the building, wielding and transferring of arms. The nations composing the U.N. majority cannot hope to gain the relative tranquility they need to tend to their development priorities — priorities by the way, that Moscow resolutely ignores — so long as the Kremlin prowls around searching for opportunities to buy itself local advantage with plateloads of tanks and guns.

It is a continuing paradox of Soviet-U.S. relations that, notwithstanding U.S. distaste for various Soviet policies, the United States has an overarching interest in reducing the risks of nuclear war and slowing the accumulation of strategic arms. That is why the United States must pursue the strategic arms talks moving, in New York and Washington, toward something of a climax even as Washington reacts to Moscow's African adventures and to its latest bursts of repression at home. There are steps Washington can take to counter or anticipate Cuban and Soviet moves in Africa. President Carter made a good case Thursday, for instance, for removing the congressionally imposed aid curbs that put U.S. policy in Africa in something of a straitjacket.

But at the same time, Mr. Carter underlined, usefully, that, although Soviet policies may make it harder to conclude and sell a SALT agreement, SALT remains a vital U.S. interest. In the heat of political battle at the United Nations, that is a good thing to keep in mind.

WASHINGTON POST.

Giving SALT a Fair Shake

Rapid recent movement toward the second strategic arms limitations treaty with Moscow has been accompanied, ironically, by erosion of congressional support for it. Former President Ford, who shaped the initial outlines of the SALT II pact with Leonid Brezhnev at Vladivostok in 1974, has expressed strong reservations about its current form.

He has been joined by 33 of the Senate's 38 Republicans as well as some influential Democrats — and 34 votes can block the treaty. With the treaty still incomplete, we do not propose a judgment now. But we are dismayed to find the critics hammering away at the pact while the Carter administration is compelled to keep silent for the duration of the negotiations — even about some significant recent progress.

The treaty terms, of course, are not the only irritant. Russia's continuing military buildup and Soviet-Cuban adventurism in Africa stir Congressional hostility; there clearly is a mood in Congress for greater military effort, not less. Weakened confidence in Carter's judgment in foreign and defense matters will hamper his ability to reassure the doubters on SALT.

And partisan politics unavoidably plays a role. The treaty could be breathed and signed by summer at a Carter-Brezhnev summit in Washington. But the administration may have to accept the verdict of two Democrats — Sen. Jackson, a leading critic, and Sen. Cranston, a likely supporter — that ratification in this election year is politically impossible. In Cranston's words, it will probably be "very, very tough" even next year.

But the central question must not be lost: Will the treaty terms serve the security interests of the United States and the world? The claims of the critics that all the concessions are coming from the U.S. side should not be going unchallenged. The fact is that the Russians have also made significant concessions, some in recent weeks.

For example, there no longer seems to be any basis for the charge that the treaty will prejudice the security interests of the European allies and disrupt NATO, the nation's most vital alliance. The allies appear satisfied with the vague language accepted by Moscow for the controversial "noncircumvention" clause in the eight-year treaty; it will not bar transfer to them of cruise-missile technology needed for Europe's defense.

Moreover, Moscow has agreed that the land and sea-based cruise missiles that the allies mostly seek can be developed and tested to the same 1,550-mile range as the air-launched version, although sea and land de-

ployment is limited during a three-year protocol to missiles of 360-mile range.

The main attack against the emerging treaty is that it will not preserve the invulnerability of the U.S. silo-based Minuteman missiles — that the large and increasingly accurate Soviet missiles will soon be theoretically capable of destroying the Minutemen before they could be used to retaliate.

This is a curious charge for Republicans to make. The projected threat to Minuteman in the mid-1980s is real, but it stems from the relatively large numbers of MIRV multiple-warhead missiles that were agreed to, for both sides, by Ford and Secretary Kissinger at Vladivostok.

The Carter administration has reluctantly accepted high ceilings on them after negotiating a 10 percent reduction and for the same reason given by the Ford administration: the Soviets would not agree to substantially lower numbers, and the treaty's advantages were considered too great to be sacrificed for this issue. (The vulnerability of fixed land-based missiles was actually foreordained in 1969, when the Nixon administration's deployment of MIRV, a U.S. invention, made a Soviet catch-up effort inevitable.)

The critics are right to be asking the Carter administration how it intends to replace or supplement the Minuteman force. They say that such alternatives as the cruise missile, the land-mobile MX, the Trident II submarine missile and a follow-on bomber to the B-52 are prejudiced by SALT or by such unilateral Carter decisions as the cancellation of the B-1.

The administration's response is that all these weapons can still be pursued. The three-year protocol to the SALT treaty, which contains the only important restrictions on them and is the main object of criticism, would expire before any projected weapons program is constrained by it. Fears that the protocol might be extended without comparable Soviet concessions could be assuaged by pledges of congressional participation in any such decision. Still, the critics are sure to require a program for a successor or supplement to Minuteman.

In general, the reports from the SALT negotiations are far from discouraging. Two issues remain partly unresolved: the Soviet Backfire bomber and curbs on missile modernization. But on the basis of what has so far become known, there appears little justification for the violent criticism that has been building up. Let us have a debate, not a lynching.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.



Eurocommunism's Collapse in France

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS—Eurocommunism and the Eurodollar have this in common: No matter how you look at them, the Eurodollar is still a dollar and Eurocommunism is still communism. And the hide-bound French Communist Party is there to prove it.

Fascinated by the contempt of Georges Marchais, the French Communist chief, for all types of criticism, within his party or from the outside, observers have failed to see that the recent Communist battle in France took place on two fronts, not one. The first front, that of the party, apparently held well through the election assault and came out seemingly unscathed; while the second front, that of Eurocommunism, fell apart and has ceased to exist.

What then was this Eurocommunism? Briefly put, it was an attempt by certain Western European Communist parties to adapt to the requirements of modern democratic societies. It was an attempt to obtain allies, as well as credibility, which would have allowed the Communists to get to power through democratic means.

By dragging the French Communist Party back down to its Stalinist origins, Mr. Marchais has reduced these attempts to naught. **Torpedoed** Mr. Marchais also put an end to the great illusion of Eurocommunism, that is that it could surmount the handicap of a divided labor movement in Western Europe. The French Communist Party's attitude toward the Socialists also torpedoed the only opportunity for an authentic leftist alliance in Western Europe, that of the Common Program for Government of the French left. For in Italy, it is an "unnatural" alliance that links the Communists and the right, and in Spain, the balance of power between a weak Communist Party and a powerful Socialist Party obscures the need for any such formal united front. Only in France was a leftist union possible.

Today it is all over. Bound firmly to their "strategy of failure," the French Communists demonstrated that they were not capable of being loyal partners in an alliance if that alliance tended to benefit their partners more than them. By refusing to assume governmental responsibilities under Socialist control, the French Communists vetoed the first — if not the last — chance of Eurocommunism.

According to the leftist writer Jorge Semprun, it was further proof of an "incredible persistence of political blindness." Santiago Carrillo, the head of the Spanish Communist Party, said simply: "We would have acted entirely differently." And his chief theoretician called it "a negative example." The oldest of the Eurocommunist parties, that of Japan, declared that the "strategy of Comrade Marchais has puzzled us." The harm done is practically beyond repair: Eurocommunism is not possible because communism and democracy are not compatible; the temptation toward totalitarianism is just too strong.

Moscow Connection But Mr. Marchais has also failed in another area, the test of his relations to Moscow. The French Communist Party refused to cut the imperial cord which links it to the Kremlin, even if that break were the last impediment barring it from power. But the French party is not simply a vassal of Moscow. It does not have a financial dependence on the Kremlin; nor does it obey orders, nor follow blindly the directions set there.

The French Communist Party is independent of Moscow. And this is an aggravating factor, for it is independently that Mr. Marchais refused to undertake a serious analysis of the Soviet system. And this is further proof that no Eurocommunist party has even admitted that "real socialism" exists anywhere except in a totalitarian form. Whether it be in Asian dress, as in China, Vietnam or Cambodia, or in Latin shape as in Cuba, in Soviet

Letters

Saudi F-15s James Reston, in his article "Time to Take Time in the Middle East" (IHT, May 20), analyzes with his customary well-informed perception the difference in attitudes between Israel and the U.S. as regards the sale of sophisticated warplanes to Saudi Arabia. He is absolutely right in pointing out that while Israel is primarily concerned with its own security, the U.S. has global interests and responsibilities. But it is precisely for this reason, it seems to me, that President Carter's decision to sell the F-15s to the Saudis was an unfortunate one, and in the final count, his victory in Congress would not serve American interests but quite the contrary.

The 60 planes which Saudi Arabia will now receive — the most sophisticated warplanes in the world — cannot possibly protect it from a potential Communist aggression because that country does not possess the technological capability to make effective use of them. But if another Mideast war were to break out, these planes would make Saudi Arabia a prime target for an Israeli strike, which would, in turn, endanger the Saudi oil supply to the West. It is not unconceivable that the Soviet Union, with this thought in mind, might try to realize such a scenario through the "rejectionist states." Syria in particular.

Since Vietnam, America's credibility as an ally has been steadily eroding. Now that it is selling its most advanced weaponry to an enemy of Israel — a country with which Carter asserts the USA has a "special relationship" — its credibility is sure to erode even further, and Russia, ever watchful for weakness in the West, may well be tempted to test American resolution more boldly, perhaps even in Europe.

What Carter should have done if he wanted to protect American and Western interests, was to give unequivocal guarantees of support to Saudi Arabia in the event of Communist aggression, not then sell it planes in a gesture which can only be interpreted as yielding to economic pressure.

ADAM KAYE, London.

'A Humane Task'

I presume that the new U.S. health plan will be similar to the British scheme, where anyone no matter how rich or poor, including foreigners, can get free medical care.

It is highly distressing to see that medicine, the noblest of human institutions, which was originated by the wise men of the ancient world, through endless trials and risks, not for worldly gains, but to do only good, should be turned in our times into organized exploitation called the big business. In most countries medicine, to the enormous profit of the few, has become a luxury. The poor can't get

proper treatment, because they just can't pay the ever-multiplying costs. President Carter will face lots of opposition because the greedy and all-powerful men who control the medical market, and thrive on the suffering and misery of others, are not going to surrender easily. But I hope that he will not give up the plan. Because a good and humane task should never be left unfinished, no matter who is against it.

A.K. SAJJAD, Chaville, France.

Standing United

The "Vietnam complex" Joseph Kraft speaks of (IHT, May 5) is nothing other than an attempt by the United States to face up to facts. Vietnam proved that a democratic country cannot stand against a totalitarian one militarily and win. Money is not sufficient incentive to lay one's life on the line; a gun in the back is. After all, there is still the chance that one might survive the war.

So perhaps the Europeans should do some more toward developing a United Europe. The Asians could also work on a United Asia. Then both groups could work on problems concerning their areas and the United States with the U.S. — after settling their internal squabbles at home. Imagine what would have happened if the Americans had had to send delegates from all 50 states each time there was an international conference on international problems.

What a mess! **MONICA I. EMMER, Vienna.**

Mutual Language

Re "A Mutual Language? Well, Almost" (IHT, May 10): I sympathize with Andrew Knight's fastidiousness, but I must point out his inexactitude in the use of "American" to denote English spoken in the U.S.A. and "English" to refer to English spoken in England.

Would it not be more appropriate to speak of American and British English rather than American and English? I honestly don't think you'd say that Scots speak Scottish, the Irish Irish, Welsh Welsh, leaving England only to speak English. Or would you?

Whatever the case, I enjoyed the article and would like to read another one on "A Mutual Language? Very Much So."

RON WATSON, Madrid.

Molar Power?

"Social Security Reported Sound After Tax Increase" (IHT, May 17): Probably the sound of taxpayers gnashing their teeth.

AL HIX, London.

Arms and the UN: Facts Are Startling, Speeches Are Not

By James Reston

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.—You can't hear or read the speeches on the disarmament problem here at the United Nations these days without wondering about the decline of eloquence in the contemporary political world.

Nobody expected that this special disarmament session of the United Nations would DO anything. But there was a hope that the representatives of the nations would make at least SAY something that would make the world pay attention to the startling and undisputed facts of the arms race:

• In 1970, the nations of the world were spending about \$200 billion a year on military arms. Since then, the total has doubled to \$400 billion or more than a billion dollars a day.

• The size of regular armed forces in the world has increased to 23 million in 1978, 2 million more than in 1970 and 7 million more than in 1960.

• The major industrial nations are now exporting military weapons worth \$8 billion a year to the poor developing countries — almost three times as much as in 1970 and four times as much as in 1960.

• Since the beginning of the 1970s, the United States and the Soviet Union have increased their stockpiles of nuclear warheads from 8,000 to 14,000, and the other nuclear powers — Britain, France, China, India, and probably Israel — have another 500 deliverable nuclear weapons.

The consequences of this financial burden are well known. As Ruth Leger Sivard has observed in her compelling summary of the

problem, "The arms race clashes with world development needs, stimulates price inflation, contributes to unemployment and poverty. It amplifies problems that all nations have in common, while weakening the cooperative effort necessary to deal with them. The accumulation of destructive force in the name of national defense has itself become the major threat to international stability and human security."

This last point is open to human dispute, for it may be that the danger of nuclear war for more than 30 years, whereas there were only 20 years between the two world wars of this century. But what is interesting here at the United Nations is that the advocates of arms control, with so much evidence on their side, are so inarticulate and ineffective.

President Carter didn't even show up for the debate. Vice President Mondale didn't really deal with the tragedy of \$400 billion a year for arms in a hungry world, but made a Cold War speech against the Russians and the Cubans for their aggression in Africa.

This was fair enough, but it didn't contribute much to the control of the arms race.

What is missing in this debate is a sense of purpose, and the gift of definition among the representatives of the free nations. They came here to take this arms race by the throat, and make arms control the preeminent issue of world affairs, but they are not succeeding.

Woodrow Wilson, failed eloquently at Versailles and in the Senate in his efforts at a new world order, but the spokesmen of the West here today are failing not eloquently but miserably. In fact, this majestic question of controlling the arms race has not even been able to compete with the border clashes in Zaire for the attention of the world.

This is not because the leaders of free nations don't have evidence on their side. The average family in taxes today is paying more in taxes to support the arms race than to educate their children.

The nuclear bomb inventories of the United States and the Soviet Union are already able to destroy every city in the world seven times over, but the inventories are still growing by three nuclear bombs every day.

One tax dollar in six now goes to the arms race, worldwide.

Ignored

Yet, while this disarmament conference at the United Nations has brought together many of the leaders of the world, it has been largely ignored by the newspapers and television networks of the United States, and most of the other communications organizations of the world. John Kenneth Galbraith has tried to explain why this is so in his foreword to Ruth Leger Sivard's summary of the problem: "There can be no more seemingly unusual political contests in the world."

Galbraith said, "than those over military spending, its claims against social needs. On the one side, powerful military bureaucracies, influential and richly financed weapons industries, their lobbies, their captive legislators, those for whom paranoia or past wars are a way of life. On the other side, only reason, the will to survive and the inarticulate poor."

But ironically, just at the point where things became excessively complicated and we needed political leaders who could reduce all this diversity and confusion to some kind of identity the people could understand, the men of words seem to have disappeared from the political world.

Roosevelt, Churchill, and De Gaulle could address their peoples in words that could move events, but in the West today, even on the great issue of arms control, Carter, Callaghan, Giscard and Schmidt cannot match them. And this decline of eloquence is clearly evident in the United Nations disarmament debate here these days.

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Settles With Trainee Chef

Claridge's Resolves Ratatouille Feud

By Robert Jones
LONDON, May 26 (AP) — The world's royalty can breathe easier. It no longer need fear being served bland ratatouille at London's posh Claridge's hotel.

In an out-of-court settlement, the offending chef has agreed to give him cash to help improve his cooking abilities.

Richard Elvidge, 19, a trainee chef, had charged in an Industrial Relations Tribunal case that he had

been unfairly dismissed for union organizing. But the hotel said that he had ruined a serving of ratatouille — a spicy vegetable dish.

Under the settlement, the hotel admitted that it had not taken Mr. Elvidge's inexperience into account and had not used the proper disciplinary proceedings in firing him. He was given \$1,810 in compensation and \$1,176 to "assist him continue his professional career in cooking."

The hotel also paid bonuses to

employees who stayed on the job when 20 percent of the staff held a sympathy strike for Mr. Elvidge.

Nobody's Interest

"It would not be in anybody's interests," a Claridge's statement commented, "for Mr. Elvidge to return to the hotel after so much publicity."

Claridge's said that the two-week strike in April caused little disruption.

A hearing before the tribunal provided a peek at what goes on in the kitchen of a top international hotel, where head chefs are "men of temperament," whose emotions run high amid the heat, the steam and the bustle; where underchefs are not allowed to sit down; where carrots must be chopped in square pieces, not triangular ones.

Among the testimony at the hearing was a half-hour debate, illustrated by photographs, on how herring should be cut.

Claridge's chairman, Sir Hugh Wootton, described his hotel as "like nowhere else in the world — not in Washington, not in New York, not in Paris, not in Rome."

"It is in fact the home in London of the heads of nations all over the world," he testified. "It is the home in London of the Spanish royal family and the Danish royal family, and I can remember the king of Sweden, the queen of the Netherlands, the president of Czechoslovakia, the president of Poland, the grand duchess of Luxembourg, all at Claridge's at one time."

Even Indian leader Mohandas Gandhi, who usually disdained the comforts of the rich, once stayed there.

"I remember he brought his goat with him," Sir Hugh said.

5 Convicted in London In World Banking Fraud

LONDON, May 26 (Reuters) — Five men were convicted here today of an international fraud said to be so vast that it could have undermined the world's banking system.

The five, including an Argentine and a Brazilian, were part of a London-based gang that forged bank drafts and used them with forged passports and identity documents to swindle banks, companies and individuals out of millions of dollars.

Among their victims were the Union Bank of Switzerland, the Toronto Dominion, the Bank of Montreal, the United Bank of Kuwait and Chase Manhattan in New York.

The prosecution at London's Old Bailey Criminal Court said that the forgeries of immediately negotiable bank drafts were so brilliant and the fraud so vast that it could have "undermined the banking system of virtually the whole civilized world."

The five are to be sentenced Wednesday.

Banks Defrauded

More than 40 banks were said to have been defrauded before Scotland Yard, after monitoring the gang's movements on three continents, raided several houses in London in August 1976.

They found printing presses, cases of type, official seals and even a machine for embossing gold leaf on fake passports.

Forged bank drafts with a face value of \$9 million were found with stolen airline tickets, false passports and visas, and "official" stamps from the London embassies of the United States, Saudi Arabia, Argentina, Colombia and Ecuador.

Police estimate the amount reaped by the gang at about \$4 million, only a fraction of which has been recovered.

The jury had been considering verdicts separately since last Friday. They reached their last decision today when they found 55-year-old antique dealer Jorge Grunfeld guilty of conspiracy to defraud

U.S. Wants Gold For Japan Ship

GLOUCESTER, Mass., May 26 (AP) — The State Department says that a \$1.8-million customs penalty must be paid in gold before the United States will release a Japanese refrigerator ship whose captain was arrested on a charge of smuggling 107 pounds of marijuana into the country.

The Daiei Maru was unloading frozen fish when officers of the Coast Guard, the U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency, U.S. Customs Service and the Gloucester Police Department boarded it Monday.

Officials say that a trained dog sniffed out 80 pounds of marijuana under the captain's bunk, and that 37 pounds were found elsewhere on the ship.

Whiffair Plane Can Fly Again: Garlic's Going

ZURICH, May 26 (AP) — Swissair officials can breathe again following an intercontinental effort to control a garlic leak so strong that it grounded a DC-10 airliner for several days.

The story, as told by airline sources, began more than a month ago when several containers of concentrated garlic oil were put aboard the plane in Cairo. A day later, strong whiffs made passengers on a Zurich-Chicago flight feel like reaching for their oxygen masks.

Firemen at Chicago's O'Hare Airport found the cause in Hold 3 — a sack of jute soaked with garlic oil. Apparently, a container from Cairo had been damaged in reloading at Zurich.

A first cleanup operation that took 10 hours brought only limited success. In Zurich, the aircraft's ventilation system was dismantled and parts cleaned with chemicals, but still the smell persisted. The plane, now back in service, is flying without ventilation, with packets of deodorants strapped under each seat, until time cleans the air. Damages, including by groundings and cleanups, are estimated at about \$10,000.

Increase Seen In East Bloc's Radio Jamming

CINCINNATI, May 26 (UPI) — Russia, Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria are stepping up jamming of signals by Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty, Radio Free Europe President Sig Mickelson said yesterday.

Despite the increased jamming — the use of radio signals to override other signals — Mr. Mickelson contended that his organization reaches 13.5 million Eastern European listeners daily and 6 million Soviet Union listeners weekly.

"I think there's an increase in jamming because those countries are becoming more and more concerned about the loyalty we've developed and the credibility we've established among our regular listeners," Mr. Mickelson said.

As for the other countries served by Radio Free Europe, Mr. Mickelson said that there is "some jamming in Poland, but apparently none in Hungary or Romania."

Mr. Mickelson said that 99 percent of Radio Free Europe's \$60 million budget, which he wants increased to \$78 million later this year, comes from congressional appropriations, but he contended that the broadcasts are not U.S. propaganda.

After Major Discoveries

Scientists in U.S. Believe Man May Modify Weather

By Malcolm Browne

BOULDER, Colo., May 26 (NYT) — Scientists at government laboratories here believe that some major discoveries about the Earth's climate may be near, and that man may soon have his first chance to do something about the weather.

Climatologists studying observations of the last three decades have found some intriguing patterns that may lead to computer models that, in turn, may lead to improved forecasts.

Furthermore, as the dynamics of climate become better understood, experts believe, their chances will improve for modifying weather — rainfall, lightning, hail and hurricane winds, for example. To that end, experiments in trying to tame hurricanes will resume this autumn after a six-year suspension.

The headquarters of the government's climate and oceanic research programs, which cost \$80 million a year, is a large brick building here within sight of the snow-capped Rocky Mountains. It houses the Environmental Research Laboratories of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, which is a branch of the Department of Commerce.

Urgent Work

Scientists believe that, although the human problems posed by climate are as old as mankind itself, there is urgency in their current work.

"Growing numbers of Americans are at risk for climatological reasons," Merlin Williams, director of the Weather Modification Office here, said in an interview.

"In the past, although hurricanes caused the nation an average of \$500 to \$750 million in annual damage, loss of life was usually small compared with disaster areas like Bangladesh."

"But there are signs that the factors that kept the loss of life down in this country may not operate much longer, and we're going to need much more accurate and timely forecast and warning services."

A major reason, he said, is that despite official discouragement, Americans in growing numbers are building communities in such dangerous places as coasts that are exposed to hurricanes and flood plains that are exposed to flash floods.

Waves of Pressure

A better early warning system depends partly on a more profound understanding of the global forces that shape climate. And scientists may be on the threshold of such an understanding, in the view of Dr. Kirby Hansen, director of the program for geophysical monitoring for climatic change.

Dr. Hansen has been studying observations made of the waves of atmospheric pressure, which generally move west to east. He has discovered that patterns of these waves starting in equatorial regions persist, slowly moving northward and reaching latitudes north of the Arctic Circle three years later.

The discovery that such patterns could persist so long, he said, may contribute to new computer models of the earth's climate, permitting better long-term forecasts.

Other scientists are working on a different type of climate model, which they believe will permit extremely detailed and accurate 12-hour weather forecasts for communities.

Weather Modification

Apart from early warning systems, scientists believe that there is real hope for modifying the weather itself, especially in view of the growing understanding of the dynamics of climate.

In planned experiments this summer, planes will try seeding silver iodide into the clear spaces just outside the eye wall of hurricane clouds to condense the vapor into rain. The object is to disrupt the flow of heat within the hurricane, forcing its central winds to transfer to a wider circle.

Because of the laws of motion, the wind velocity in the larger circle will be reduced by as much as 20 miles an hour, enough to cause a drastic reduction in the hurricane's overall destructiveness.

Mexico Head in Bulgaria

SOFIA, May 26 (UPI) — President Jose Lopez Portillo of Mexico and President Todor Zhivkov of Bulgaria today declared their joint wish to expand bilateral cooperation, particularly in agriculture and farm technology. Mr. Lopez Portillo is on the second day of his first official visit to Bulgaria.

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Theater in London

'Old Country' Remains Very English, Very Witty

By John Walker

LONDON, May 26 (IHT)—Alan Bennett's "The Old Country" at the Queen's Theatre has undergone a cast change, with Anthony Quayle replacing Alec Guinness as the very English upper-class traitor languishing in exile in Russia, and Michael Aldridge taking over from John Phillips as his equally treacherous brother-in-law who has the squeamishness to betray his friends rather than his country.

The play remains, in its very English way, a marvelously witty, sharply intelligent disquisition on honor and morality, on the gap between the liberal culture of educated Englishmen and their actual behavior. Hilary, the traitor, can lament from a distance the passing of an England he ignored when he lived there and, at the same time, patronize and snobbishly snub a fellow traitor because he is working-class and unread.

Duff, his newly knighted brother-in-law, is a cultural bureaucrat who espouses E.M. Forster but, behind his civilized facade, acts abominably and deceitfully to others.

The play is as delicately ambivalent as its subject matter, so that English modes of behavior, depending upon irony and understatement, are viewed both as assets and afflictions, as a means of disguise and dissimulation, to hide true feelings.

At the moments of truth, when harsh words are spoken by those who have not had the benefit of an

expensive education, the others behave as if nothing had been said. Quayle, excellent actor though he is, at the moment lacks that controlling irony—the ability to observe oneself as dispassionately as others—which made Guinness' performance as the traitor betrayed so memorable. He is still a little hesitant in the role, depending more upon charm, at his best in moments of desolation.

In contrast, Aldridge is too ironic as a man who is surely unaware of his inner corruption, but he is otherwise ripe for effective, just stopping short of caricature, with a touch of feyness which makes the final revelation of his guilty secret most plausible.

Over the months of performance, Rachel Kempson as Hilary's wife, striving for saintliness, and Faith Brook as Hilary's bitching sister have reached perfection. Miss Brook's ill-concealed contempt of the world, expressed in polite compliments, is a joy to behold.

Clifford Williams' direction remains sensitive to the ambiguities and undercurrents of the play, which is one of the best English plays of recent years, although no doubt insular in its appeal.

Don Taylor's "The Achurh Letters" at the Greenwich Theatre dramatizes George Bernard Shaw's early amorous entanglements with two actresses—Janet Achurch and the more amenable Florence Farr—



Anthony Quayle and Michael Aldridge in "The Old Country."

and one widow, the importunate and tempestuous Jenny Patterson, who had been his mistress before dwindling, to her intense annoyance, into a platonic friend and an encouragement.

A better title for the play might have been "The Philanderer," which Shaw used himself when he, to little theatrical purpose, dramatized his involvement with Mrs. Patterson and Miss Farr.

Taylor's play, though intelligent, is no more successful theatrically, for it has the fault commonly ascribed to Shaw's own work—of being a conversation piece—with none of the Shavian virtues, for all that it often draws on Shaw's own words.

The trouble is that it concerns itself with what is least interesting about the man: his unusual sexual requirements that lead him to prefer flirtatious letters to actual bodily contact with the objects of his passion.

These oratorical letters, speaking of a desire which he prefers not to consummate, are also marked by flattery and ambition, for Shaw attempted the seduction of actresses who could help him get his plays staged.

Pattern of Life

His relationship with Janet Achurch and her actor-manager husband Charles Charrington was one of what became a pattern in his life. One marriage a month after another.

Janet Achurch had then made her reputation as one of the finest actresses of the day playing Nora in the London premiere of Ibsen's "A Doll's House." Shaw wrote "Candida" for her, idealizing her as what he called the play's "virgin mother," the sexually immaculate

woman who seems to have been his feminine ideal.

Taylor's play follows the relationship from its euphoric beginning to its inevitable decline as she relieves more heavily on drink and drugs to maintain her inspiration.

But Shaw's egotistic attitude toward the subject of his feelings makes for a dull evening, particularly in Julian Curry's performance, which radiates an implacable complacency. Sara Kestelman more effectively suggests the fearless magnetism of Janet Achurch and Doreen Mantle as the hysterical Jenny conveys both her desolation and the embarrassment she caused others.

Taylor directs his own play with a certain reverence and heaviness, not helped by Christopher Morley's design, which relies on a lumbering revolving stage to suggest the many changes of scene.

Fontainebleau Show

Fontainebleau, France. May 26 (IHT)—The Fontainebleau Chateau under Henri IV will be the subject of an exhibition that will run from May 30 to Aug. 28 at the chateau museum. The exhibition will have several themes, among them the life of the royal family and the court and the transformations at the chateau under the reign of Henri IV. In addition, areas of extensive restorations undertaken at the chateau from 1966 to 1977 will be open to the public.

Paris

Joseph Erhardy, in his own studio, 73 Rue du Commerce, Paris 15, to June 15.

Erhardy is a curious case. He is an artist who was doing well while he was producing marble sculptures with colored resin inlays that might be described as free stylizations of human or other figures. In time, however, he grew dissatisfied with this sort of work and started doing what he really liked, marble or bronze nudes, large or small, that are astonishingly reminiscent of symbolism or art nouveau. (Erhardy says that he himself was not aware of this until critics pointed it out.) The result of this change was that he no longer fitted into the manner of his former gallery and he is now without an outlet. So he decided to organize his own exhibition, which opened 10 days ago in his studio and promptly got critical acclaim of sorts from burglars who broke in one night and stole 10 of the small bronzes. The present manner is not modern, but it often reveals an attractive sensuality of subject and material (the handsome patina is applied by the artist) and a highly respectable discipline of craft.

Peinture au Beurre, Galerie Jean Bricard, 23-25 Rue Guenegaud, Paris 6, to July 8.

"Peinture au Beurre" turns out to be a reference to "cuisine au beurre," and the whole exhibition, which assembles 41 artists working in a wide range of media and manners, is devoted to the subject of food. Humor is understandably the dominant key of the undertaking, sometimes acid, sometimes whimsical. It is interesting to note, however, how the extreme diversity of the contributions succeeds in forming a certain unified picture of the current scene. We appear to have emerged beyond most of the sectarian attitudes in art, and each artist tells his tale in his own idiom without encountering hostility from those who do things otherwise. The show also demonstrates how well suited much of the modern language of art is to irony in all its forms—indeed, irony appears to be a sort of ecological niche which the arts of our day have found in the current hard times. Among the contributors are Brusse, Cieslewicz, Courmes, Lourdes Castro, Olivier, Parre, Dieter Rot, Theimer, Topor, Weigand and Zeimert.

Tom Phillips, Galerie Bama, 80 Rue du Bac, Paris 7, to June 30.

Tom Phillips is a poet as much as he is a painter; that has been amply demonstrated by his earlier shows in this gallery. The present show is devoted to his relationship to music and includes a tape of music he devised. The show is entitled "Compositions of a Non-composer," the first word, one assumes,



An Erhardy bronze entitled "Anguish."

being meant also in the sense of pictorial composition. It includes paintings, collages, drawings and short poems on music emerging like dreams out of the dross of a Victorian novel whose pages have all been overpainted, with space reserved only for a few privileged words. "O music, a hard art," one such text reads. "I go for the sky within me, always trying to find the whole music and my old dance." Thanks to Phillips' peculiar discipline, the coherence and lyricism of the text takes on a special relief and force, as though he were extracting a vein of ore out of a dry ground.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.

London

Blatas, Fine Art Society, 148 New Bond Street, London W 1, to June 3.

Arbit Blatas has an enviable reputation as a stage designer, but his principal occupation is as a painter of oils and gouaches, evocative of the places in which he lives and works. His current show features Paris and Venice, which he portrays with a nonchalant technique that conceals a precise and most preceptive artistry.

Horace Mann Livens, Belgrave Gallery, 17 Motcomb Street, London SW 1, to June 9.

H.M. Livens (1862/1936) is a comparatively unknown English contemporary and friend of Vincent van Gogh. Of course, he had not the Dutchman's genius, but he had a considerable talent which he quietly and systematically put to

use in portraying quiet domesticity and gentle landscapes. His paintings of hens in sunlight (the once etched a self-portrait with the title "The Old Fowler") are impressionist at its best, while his pastels of his family and friends and his watercolors of the urban Thames deserve to be far better known.

Arnolfo Luna/Volker Stoeck, Aberbach Fine Art, 17 Savile Row, London W 1, to June 10.

Luna is a young Colombian with an immense talent for draftsmanship in pastel and pencil. Working on a large scale, his girls in interiors have the instant attraction of a glossy film still. Volker Stoeck is both draftsman and painter, working in a dramatic development of pointillism. They show well together, making a first-rate London double.

Mardi Barrie, Campbell & Franks, 37 New Cavendish Street, London W 1, to June 10.

Mardi Barrie, a Scot represented in many important public and private collections here and in the United States, is a landscape painter of the wider portions of these islands. He presents the spirit and atmosphere of the places rather than the physical features in these near-abstract small oils.

Piranesi, Hayward Gallery, South Bank, London SE 1, to June 11.

To mark the bicentenary of Piranesi's death, the Arts Council of Britain has organized a loan exhibition which emphasizes

Piranesi's influence on English and French taste and design at the end of the 18th and beginning of the 19th centuries. Aside from a good selection of his oeuvre of more than 1,000 engravings, the show is strong in examples of his furniture design and work in the decorative and restoration fields.

Clarisse Loxton-Peacock, Fox Galleries, 5/6 Cork Street, London W 1, to June 17.

This is Clarisse Loxton-Peacock's 12th one-man exhibition in the past two decades. Over that time, her subjects still lives, which she prefers to call compositions, and stylized nudes—have changed little, but both colors and composition have become more simple and more harmonious. There are three or four works in the present show which would happily hang alongside Braque, whose teaching she has long ago assimilated and turned to her advantage.

210th Summer Exhibition, Royal Academy of Arts, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London W 1, to Aug. 13.

Once more, the summer jam-jar is with us, and, as usual, grossly overcrowded—1,485 exhibits in which matter-of-fact and uninspired work obscures the considerable merit of a few paintings and sculptures. Worth looking out for are a group of brilliantly colored paintings by Edward Wolff; a magnificent sculpture in Brazilian rosewood by Gertrude Hermes; Anthony Green's diploma work, "My Mother Alone in Her Dining Room"; a group of Cumbrian landscapes by Sheila Fell; Linda Sutton's large, terrifying symbolisms; Peter Greenham's masterly portrait of Charlotte, Lady Bonham-Carter; "Veronica in Paris" by Avis Thornton; and Paul Wyeth's "Reflections," a magnificent self-portrait in the grand manner.

—MAX WYKES-JOYCE.

U.S. Prisoners To Train for Solar Industry

HARTFORD, Conn., May 26 (UPI)—The maximum security prison at Somers, Conn., will become the first such institution in the United States to train convicts to design, sell and install solar energy equipment, a federal official said yesterday.

Dr. Lonnie Taylor of the Department of Energy said the program will initially involve 11 inmates. The federal government will give the prison \$500,000 to buy textbooks and other materials to get the prisoners started.

Dr. Taylor unveiled the program at Gov. Ella Grasso's weekly news conference.

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High	Low	Div.	% Yld.	P/E	100%	High	Low	Div.	% Yld.	P/E	100%	High	Low	Div.	% Yld.	P/E	100%	High	Low	Div.	% Yld.	P/E	100%	High	Low	Div.	% Yld.	P/E	100%

(Continued on Page 10)

Heath Sees Credits Aiding Recovery

Direct Borrowing from OPEC Urged

HONG KONG, May 26 (Reuters)—The European Economic Community should try to find a way to directly borrow OPEC funds currently held in short-term instruments with banks to promote investment and fuel world economic recovery, Edward Heath said today.

Mr. Heath, former British prime minister and now a member of the Brundage Commission investigating ways to improve developing countries' growth, said \$40-to-60 billion is now being held short term. This money is effectively dead because the banks cannot use it to fund investment and thus the West is being starved of the funds.

The funds the EEC raised could

be used to assist expected new members, Portugal, Spain and Greece, the underdeveloped regions of the community and in special cases such as improving West German agriculture and the United Kingdom industrial base, Mr. Heath said.

"I also believe the EEC can ensure investments in other countries such as India and Brazil where they can stimulate industrial development and therefore a market for Europe and other industrial countries," he said.

The EEC is a good vehicle for raising the funds, being the best borrower in the world and currently without any indebtedness, he added. Community revenues from bor-

der tariffs, agricultural levies and a share of the value added sales taxes of EEC members could service such debt if it borrowed from OPEC, he added.

"This Is Visionary"

"This is visionary—but we have to be prepared to take a gigantic step forward in the West," he said.

Mr. Heath expressed disappointment that the EEC task of looking for common solutions to common problems has been drowned recently by political pressures aimed at finding nationalistic solutions.

The world's economic problems can only be dealt with by international co-operation and agreement, with the United States and West Germany alone not able to pull the industrial states out of their present position, Mr. Heath said.

He hoped the forthcoming July summit in Bonn would start a move towards agreement, but said there is no sign yet of a will to do so. Given time, the big powers can adjust, but with unemployment totalling 17 million in the Western world, it is difficult to convince people of these countries to maintain free trade, he added.

Briefcase Bungle Leaves Kennecott Bid in Doubt

NEW YORK, May 26 (AP-DJ)—A weird briefcase mixup following Kennecott Copper Corp.'s May 2 annual meeting could cost the concern a million votes in the final tally of its proxy contest with Curtiss-Wright Corp.

Depending on whether the 1.5-million-vote edge Kennecott directors scored over a 17-member slate of Curtiss-Wright nominees holds up over a 2-week challenge period, the snafu could trigger either boardroom chuckles or a major new legal struggle.

A Continuing Internal Inquiry Shows:

An employee of Morgan Guaranty Trust, the Kennecott transfer agent and the designated recipient of management proxies in the fight with Curtiss-Wright, brought his briefcase to the Kennecott annual meeting. Inside was an envelope containing approximately a million votes for Kennecott management from Wall Street brokers.

The briefcase was stacked with about 180,000 proxies assembled at the Plaza Hotel meeting site by Corporation Trust, the inspector of elections for the meeting.

After the meeting, the materials were loaded by several Corporation Trust and Morgan Guaranty employees in a delivery van and taken to Corporation Trust's offices on Park Avenue for later shipment to Delaware headquarters for counting.

At the Park Avenue office, the van team proceeded to unload the materials. One of them set the briefcase aside without realizing that it held the proxies. The Morgan Guaranty man later spotted the briefcase—assumed that the envelope with the proxies had been removed, and took his briefcase with him as he left Corporation Trust's offices.

Later, after discovering the proxies still in his briefcase, he rushed back to Corporation Trust, but arrived after the official 5 p.m. closing of the polls for the Kennecott meeting.

Anticipating a possible dispute about whether the votes were validly deposited, Corporation Trust excluded them from the interim tally it reported Wednesday giving 53.2 percent to Kennecott and 46.7 percent to Curtiss-Wright.

The result:

The 2-week proxy-challenge period starting Tuesday promises to be far more important to the outcome of the fight than anyone had expected it to be. Curtiss-Wright has already threatened litigation if Kennecott tries to get those votes counted in the final tally. If Kennecott were forced to rely on the big block of votes and then lost the legal dispute over them, there could be a bitter three-way quarrel involving Kennecott, Morgan Guaranty and Corporation Trust.

Morgan Guaranty has already issued a terse, carefully worded statement absolving itself of any blame.

"Could Bring Recession"

Miller Warns of Dangers In U.S. Budget Deficit

WASHINGTON, May 26 (AP-DJ)—William Miller warned that if the U.S. government does not reduce spending, the Federal Reserve Board may have to take restrictive actions that could slow the expansion and possibly cause a recession.

The Fed chairman told the Senate Banking Committee that if only the Fed is fighting inflation, "then we do run the risk that we'd slow down business expansion and even bring on a recession." He reiterated that the budget must be balanced and that only with attempts at fiscal restraint can there be "prospects for less monetary restraint."

Mr. Miller said the federal budget deficit should be reduced to \$50 billion for fiscal 1979 beginning Oct. 1, to less than \$40 billion for fiscal 1980 and below \$20 billion in fiscal 1981. The budget should be balanced by fiscal 1982, he said. The Carter administration projects a fiscal 1979 deficit of about \$53 billion.

While he stressed the need to reduce spending, he said reductions should come at an "ordered pace." A trend toward fiscal restraint "would greatly relieve the burden" on the Fed to fight inflation with tight monetary policy, Mr. Miller said, adding: "Opportunities for lower interest rates" would occur as a result.

He also expressed concern over the rapid growth in the number of foreign banks operating in the United States. Such banks are regulated by laws rather than the Fed, Mr. Miller said that "it costs less money" for foreign banks to raise money to lend and that the number of such banks has been "growing very rapidly." He told the committee: "It's time to look at that."

He said that the Fed's task force on regulations will complete its work, "we hope, after two years." He called the effort "sort of zero-based regulation."

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

U.S. Railroads Have Record Losses

U.S. railroads, in the first three months of this year, had the heaviest losses in history for a quarter, the Association of American Railroads reports. The industry's operating income was a deficit of \$274 million, compared to a deficit of \$34 million in the same quarter of 1977. The report covers railroads that are basically freight haulers but excludes Conrail, the government-sponsored operator of the former bankrupt Roads of the Northeast, which reports independently. The association blames the severe winter, the coal miners' strike and inflation for the poor performance, and renewed its appeal for expedited action on a pending application before the Interstate Commerce Commission for a 3.7-percent rate increase.

Penn Central Plan Passed

Creditors, claimants and stockholders of the Penn Central Transportation Co. have voted overwhelmingly to approve a plan for reorganization of the firm. Trustees of the firm, the parent company of the old Penn Central Railroad, say that results of the voting were certified and submitted to the U.S. District Court. Penn Central says the plan was approved by 98 percent of the state and local taxing authorities voting; 99 percent of the secured creditors; 87 percent of the unsecured creditors; by the U.S. government; 94 percent of all of the leased

lines' public stockholders as a group, and by the Penn Central Co., representing all common shareholders.

EAL Unconcerned by Investigation

Eastern Airlines is not concerned the International Trade Commission is making a preliminary investigation of its purchase of the European-built A300 Airbus, a spokesman says. The ITC says it is making a preliminary investigation to see if a broader inquiry will be launched into the purchase. "Everything we have done has been in accordance with existing laws and regulations," James Reineke, vice president, says. Eastern was aware of requests for an investigation which may or may not have originated with U.S. aircraft makers, he adds. But he says Eastern did not receive special loan treatment for European governments and banks on terms of the aircraft financing.

CFP Confirms Link with Abu Dhabi

Cie. Française des Petroles confirms reports that it and Royal Dutch/Shell group and Partex of Portugal are about to sign an agreement to exploit, process and export gas from Abu Dhabi. According to current plans, Abu Dhabi National Oil Co. will have a 68-percent interest in the joint venture, CFP and Shell 15 percent each, and Partex 2 percent. The project calls for the extraction of 23 million cubic meters of gas daily by 1980.

Schlesinger Sees Savings In Natural-Gas Package

WASHINGTON, May 26 (Reuters)—Energy Secretary James Schlesinger said natural-gas legislation approved by Congressional conferees, if approved by Congress, will increase production and save the country about \$5 billion a year on imported oil costs.

"The legislation satisfies what we had expected," he said, adding the Carter administration anticipates Congressional approval of the natural-gas compromise and now expects the tax portion of the President's energy proposals to clear Congress some time this summer.

Noting that the tax package is "less emotionally entangled" than the natural-gas issue, he said it might be considered to have an easier road ahead. He said the administration opposes any effort to hold up the energy tax legislation until after the autumn congressional

elections, even though he said the administration could tolerate such a delay. Progress on the energy proposals, he said, are a crucial element in whether President Carter decides to take administrative action to limit oil imports in advance of the mid-July economic summit.

Mr. Schlesinger said the administration wants to be in a position to convince U.S. allies at the summit of U.S. determination to hold down oil imports. "Good forward motion" on the energy tax measures "might indeed prove to be sufficient," he said.

Industry Divided

NEW YORK, May 26 (AP-DJ)—The U.S. natural-gas industry is divided in its response to the compromise gas bill to be considered by Congress.

"There is a consensus—a fairly shaky one—that this bill is probably better than no bill," says David Foster, executive vice president of the Natural Gas Supply Committee, a producers' lobbying group. But Harold Hoopman, president of Marathon Oil, says: "No legislation at all would be preferable."

Most gas producers do not like the measure agreed to this week by Congressional conferees even though it would deregulate nightmarish that would reduce, rather than increase, supplies of the fuel in the long run.

Siberian Gas

TOKYO, May 26 (Reuters)—Japanese and U.S. businessmen ended talks with agreement to try to start deliveries of Siberian natural gas by 1985, a Japanese spokesman said today.

The 4-day meeting concerned the proposed joint development of an estimated 830 billion cubic meters of gas reserves near the Eastern Siberian town of Yakutsk.

U.S. Asks for Filing

By Foreign Investors

WASHINGTON, May 26 (AP-DJ)—The Commerce Department proposed that 1,500 U.S. companies in which foreigners have an interest file annual financial reports with the government.

The report would be required of all U.S. concerns with annual sales, assets or net income exceeding \$5 million in which foreigners own a 10 percent or greater interest. But if the company owns 200 acres of land here, a filing must be made regardless of the three other factors.

The companies would have to answer "some balance sheet and income items" and provide data on "employment and wages," a department official said. The department wants the data so it can determine the extent of direct foreign investment in the United States.

U.S. Trade Deficit Up in Month

WASHINGTON, May 26 (Reuters)—The U.S. trade deficit widened to a seasonally adjusted \$2.86 billion in April from \$2.79 billion in March and \$1.84 billion a year earlier as imports and exports rose to record levels, the Commerce Department reported today.

Exports rose 6.6 percent to \$11.63 billion following a 10-percent rise the previous month while imports rose 5.8 percent to \$14.5 billion following a 5.1-percent decline.

The deficit for March was revised upward from the \$2.78 billion originally reported.

April Gap Rises To \$2.86 Billion

The deficit was the fourth largest in history and the largest since the record \$4.52 billion in February. April also marks the 23rd consecutive month the nation has registered a deficit.

For the first four months of the year, the deficit totaled \$12.53 billion compared with \$7.6 billion a year earlier.

On the basis used by most coun-

tries, which includes the cost shipping and insuring imports, the month's deficit totaled \$3.8 billion compared with \$3.66 billion in March and \$2.62 billion a year earlier. On the same basis, so far this year the deficit rose to \$16.06 billion compared with \$10.77 billion year earlier.

The department said the increase in imports stemmed primarily from a seasonally adjusted rise of \$426 million in petroleum imports which had declined \$394.7 million the previous month. The department noted that the average price of a barrel of imported oil was unchanged from the previous month at \$13.47 and up from \$13.42 a year earlier.

Iron and steel imports rose \$172.4 million in the month following a \$168.6-million decline in March. Machinery and transportation imports rose \$343.7 million after a \$324.2-million drop.

Motor vehicles imports rose \$189.3 million in April while imports of refined gold bullion fell \$46.8 million.

Exports of food and live animals which had risen \$42.3 million in March, gained \$151.8 million. Corn exports rose \$77.4 million while wheat shipments rose \$39.6 million.

Crude-materials exports rose \$118.8 million with cotton shipments up \$34.5 million and soybean exports rising \$76.1 million.

Soft-coal exports rose \$98.7 million after declining \$11.3 million the previous month. Machinery and transportation equipment exports rose \$340.1 million, including a \$83.1-million increase in aircraft, spacecraft and parts shipments.

Exports of non-monetary gold rose \$153.2 million.

Big Board Prices Decline For 4th Straight Session

NEW YORK, May 26 (Reuters)—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange declined in light pre-holiday trading, extending the market's downturn to four straight sessions.

Analysts said some of the selling may have resulted from a quarter-point rise in the prime rate, although they noted it could have been expected in light of the recent climb in other short-term interest rates.

Analysts felt there was little pressure behind the selling and a true sense of the market's direction will come when investors return Tuesday from the Memorial Day weekend.

The Dow Jones industrial average was off 3.72 to 831.69 and declined yesterday.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange were higher with the market-value index up 0.33 at 144.30.

On the Big Board, bank stocks showed mostly fractional changes. Citicorp eased 1/4 to 23 1/2. Chase Manhattan slipped 1/4 to 31 1/2. J.P. Morgan 3/4 to 48 1/2, Bank of Amer-

ica 1/2 to 24 1/2 but Manufacturers Hanover added 1/4 to 36 1/2.

American Motors was active again but unchanged at 5 1/2. It said it was raising prices about 1.2 percent on cars and 1.7 percent on jeeps.

General Electric slipped 3/4 to 52 1/2, in active trading despite rising its dividend.

Lockheed dropped 1/4 to 22 1/2. It said Eastern Air Lines may cancel options to buy up to 13 of its L-1011 Tristar jets because of the carrier's plan to buy the A300 Airbus.

Sears Roebuck, which announced a recall of about 1,700 of its go-carts because of possible brake malfunctions, eased 1/4 to 24 1/2 in active trading.

Carson Pirie Scott climbed 3/4 to 22. Teledyne jumped 5/8 to 107 3/4. Morrison-Knudsen 2 to 42 1/2.

Exports of non-monetary gold rose \$153.2 million.

U.S. Banks Raise Prime

NEW YORK, May 26 (UPI)—Major banks in New York and elsewhere today followed Continental Illinois National Bank in lifting their prime lending rate one-quarter percentage point to 8 1/2 percent, the highest level in three years.

Bank of America, Chase Manhattan, Chemical Bank, Morgan Guaranty Trust, Manufacturers Hanover and several other major banks went along with the move. However, Citibank, the nation's second largest bank after Bank of America and a trendsetter for the benchmark rate, kept its prime at 8 1/4 percent. Although Citibank's formula did not call for an upward move in its prime rate charged favored corporate customers, recent credit tightening by the Federal Reserve Board had led to some speculation it would raise the prime this week.

Continental Bank, Chicago's largest, attributed its action late yesterday to strong loan demand plus credit tightening moves by the Federal Reserve. The Fed reported late yesterday that loan demand at major New York City banks rose a relatively modest \$9 million last week, compared with \$179 million the week before.

Toshiba's Profits Up 1%; Nippon Electric Net Falls

TOKYO, May 26 (AP-DJ)—Tokyo Shibaura Electric's net profit rose 1 percent for the year ended March 31 to 13.9 billion yen (about \$60.9 million) from 13.1 billion yen a year earlier. Sales rose 10 percent to 1.6 trillion yen from 964.3 billion yen and per-share profit increased to 7.01 yen from 6.81 yen.

Net profit for Nippon Electric for the year ended March 31 fell 6.7 percent to 7.03 billion yen (about \$30.8 million) from 7.54 billion yen a year ago on sales of 538.53 billion yen against 485.92 billion yen. The dividend was unchanged at five yen.

Net profit for Toray Industries for the year ended March 31 tumbled 33.2 percent to 947 billion yen (about \$4.15 million) from 4.1 billion yen a year earlier on sales of 407.5 billion yen against 418.9 billion yen.

Net profit of Fujitsu for the year ended March 31 fell 11.8 percent to 8.19 billion yen (about \$35.9 million) from 9.29 billion yen a year earlier. Sales rose 18.1 percent to 387.4 billion yen from 327.9 billion yen. Orders received increased 13.6 percent to 447.8 billion yen from 394.2 billion yen.

Net income of Mitsu for the

year ended March 31 on a non-consolidated basis fell 38.3 percent to 23.5 billion yen (about \$102 million) from 38.04 billion yen the preceding year as imports and domestic business turned sluggish.

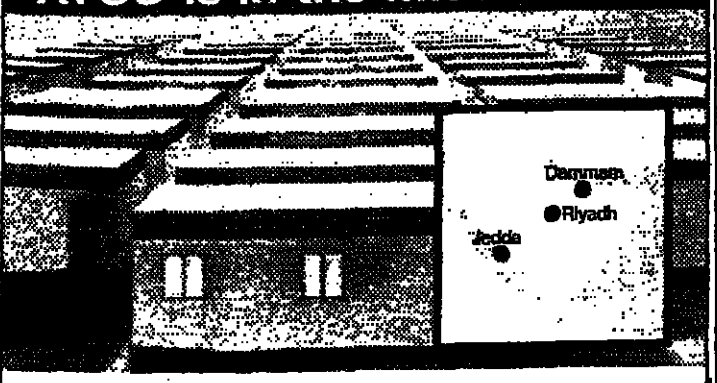
New contracts received during the year slumped 4.9 percent to 8.7 trillion yen and export contracts rose 2.9 percent to 2.1 trillion yen.

Net earnings of Ajinomoto fell 1.9 percent to 5.11 billion yen (about \$22 million) from 5.21 billion yen a year earlier. Sales rose to 329.6 billion yen from 308.26 billion yen and the dividend was unchanged at 10 yen.

Net profit of Sumitomo Electric Industries for the year ended March 31 rose 35.6 percent to 3.96 billion yen (about \$17.4 million) from 2.55 billion yen a year ago. Sales fell to 239.7 billion yen from 252.5 billion yen and the dividend remain unchanged at five yen.

Consolidated net income of Ricoh Ltd. for the year ended March 31 rose to 82.1 percent to 8.58 billion yen (about \$37.6 million) from 4.71 billion yen a year earlier. Sales grew to 196.46 billion yen from 158.05 billion yen and earnings per share was 37 yen against 24 yen.

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Canada Trade Surplus

OTTAWA, May 26 (AP-DJ)—Canada's seasonally adjusted trade surplus fell to \$179 million in April from a downward revised surplus of \$771 million in March, Statistics Canada said today. The surplus was the smallest since November's \$138 million.

Krugerrand.
The cash-and-carry gold.

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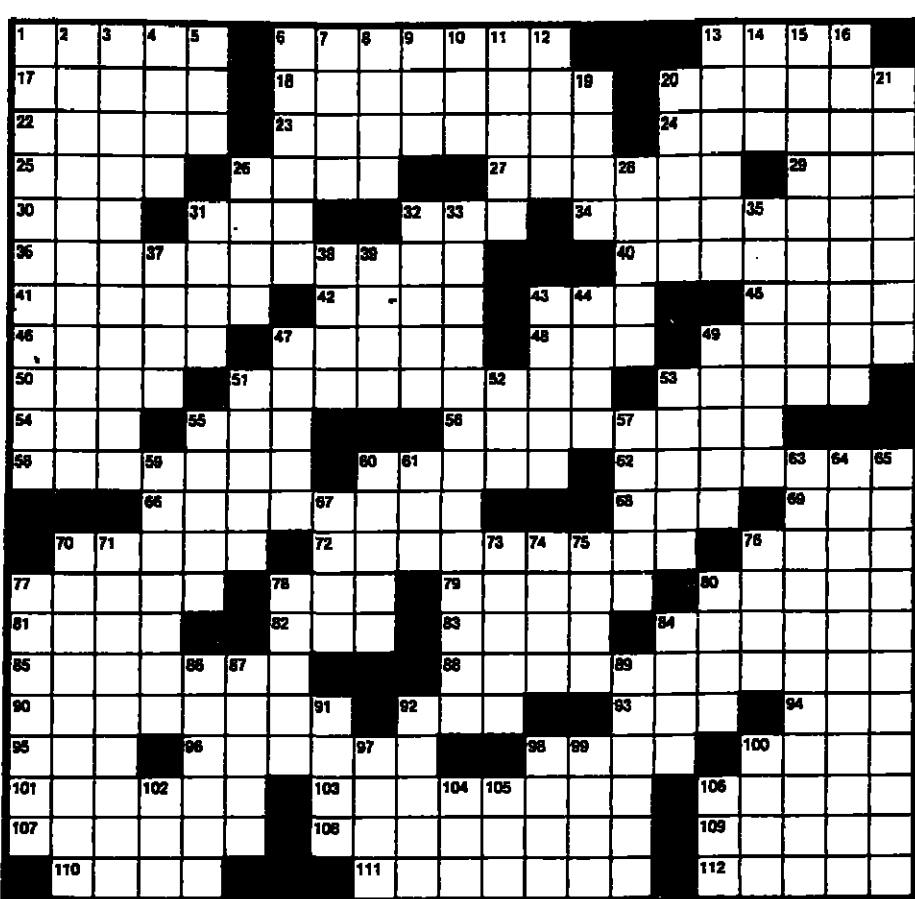
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CROSSWORD PUZZLE

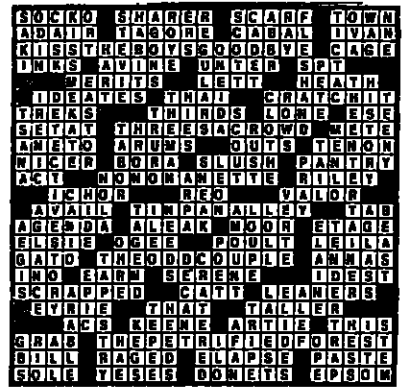
Edited by EUGENE T. MALESKA

Omnium-Gatherum By Henry Hook



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Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



WEATHER

C	F	W	C	F	W
ALBANY	17	fair	MADRID	15	cloudy
AMSTERDAM	15	fog	MIAMI	28	cloudy
ANKARA	27	cloudy	MILAN	23	fog
ATHENS	27	cloudy	MONTREAL	17	cloudy
BEIRUT	28	cloudy	MOSCOW	10	cloudy
BELGRADE	16	cloudy	MUNICH	16	fog
BERLIN	20	cloudy	NEW YORK	22	cloudy
BRUSSELS	19	cloudy	OSLO	21	cloudy
BUDAPEST	21	cloudy	PARIS	16	cloudy
CASABLANCA	19	cloudy	PRAGUE	17	cloudy
COPENHAGEN	16	fair	ROME	19	cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	20	fair	SOFIA	19	cloudy
DUBLIN	16	rain	STOCKHOLM	23	cloudy
EDINBURGH	19	cloudy	TEHRAN	17	cloudy
FLORENCE	22	rain	TEL AVIV	30	fair
FRANKFURT	19	cloudy	TUNIS	21	fog
GENEVA	19	cloudy	VIENNA	16	cloudy
HELSINKI	21	cloudy	WARSAW	16	cloudy
ISTANBUL	21	stormy	WASHINGTON	26	sunny
LAS PALMAS	26	cloudy	ZURICH	17	cloudy
LISBON	20	cloudy			
LONDON	20	cloudy			
LOS ANGELES	15	sunny			

BOOKS

FINAL ENTRIES 1945

The Diaries of Joseph Goebbels

Edited and introduced by Hugh Trevor-Roper. Translated by Richard Barry. Putnam's, 368 pp. \$14.95.

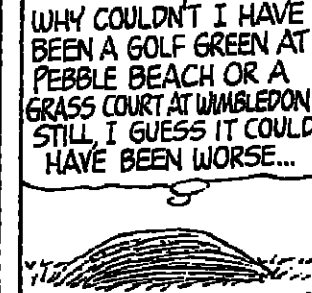
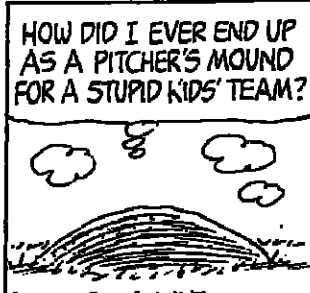
Reviewed by John Kenneth Galbraith

TO THOSE who were in Germany in the spring of 1945 and heard the story first-hand from the survivors, it required little foresight to guess that the account of the last days in Berlin would become one of the most compelling of our time. Inexorably, almost by the hour, the noose tightened, and the noose is not altogether a metaphor. There is a terrible fascination in watching men react to the steady approach of doom. Hugh Trevor-Roper, who introduced this volume and who looked into this stricken world as a young intelligence officer, has kept a watching brief on the literature ever since. I heard the story first from Albert Speer, as did George Ball and others, and we discussed it afterward for months. Paul Nitze, who was one of our group, was so fascinated by the doomsday scenario that he made it his career. He still pursues it as one of the more articulately cataclysmic members of the Committee on the Present Danger.

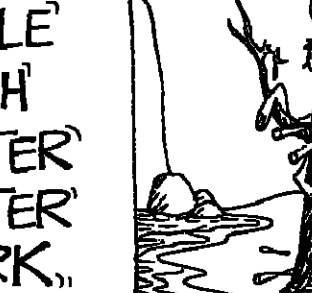
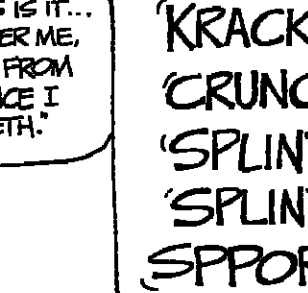
Yet if the men in the bunker could not escape the fact of impending doom, they also could not live with that knowledge. So there was a continuing effort to imagine an escape—the news, for example, of the death of Roosevelt when it reached Berlin on April 13 was an occasion for inexpressible joy. Eventually, as Speer described it through one long night—notes from that session which I still have show that I got back to my billets on the steamship Patria in Flensburg harbor at 7:15 on the morning of May 29—none could tell any longer what was real from what it was necessary to believe. All, accordingly, was unreal. In Flensburg, I might add, there was still a certain unreality in being in a town that was under a functioning Nazi government more than a fortnight after all the various instruments of surrender had been signed. (Reality did descend on Flensburg an hour or two after I got back to the ship that morning. With appropriate heel-clicking and saluting, Grossadmiral Hans-Georg von Friedeburg came marching onto the Patria and was arrested. Admiral Friedeburg then asked to be excused and went to a washroom where he shot himself. It was the third time he had surrendered.)

The segment of the diaries of Joseph Goebbels here published covers the weeks of great and growing fantasy—the period from Feb. 27, 1945 to April 9, 1945. Other parts of the diaries have surfaced earlier—some fragments were published soon after the end of the war and some for earlier years appeared while the Nazis were still in power. More are yet to come. Nothing is more remarkable than that Goebbels had time during these last days to dictate at great length on the previous day's disasters or that, through microfilm, he would arrange that the copies would survive. It is a cliché that Joseph Goebbels was the most capable and in-

P E A N U T S



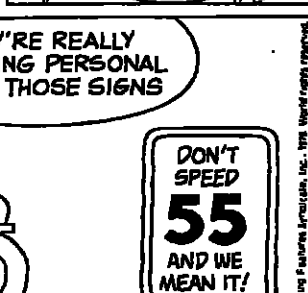
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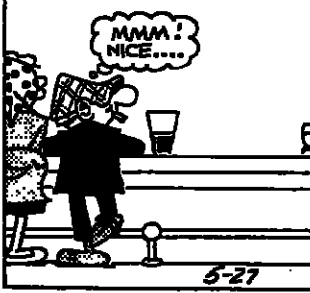
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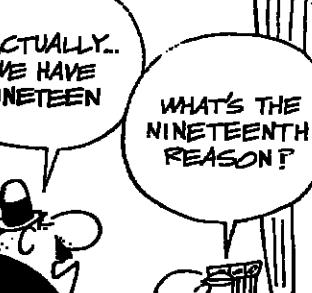
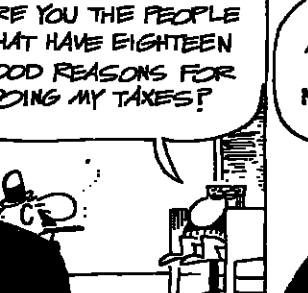
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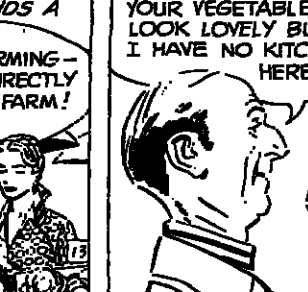
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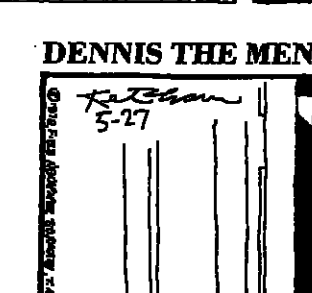
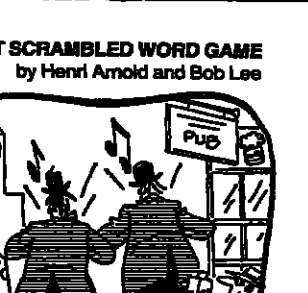
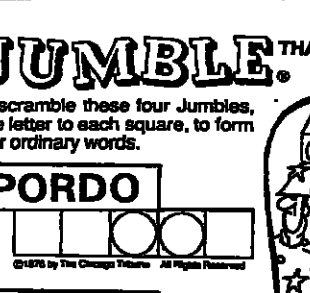
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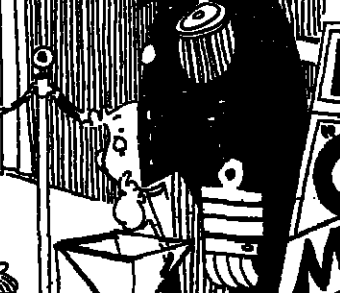
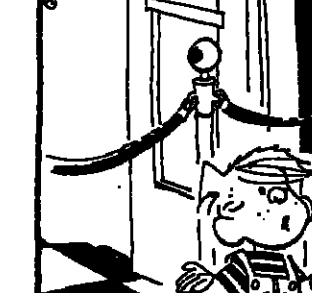
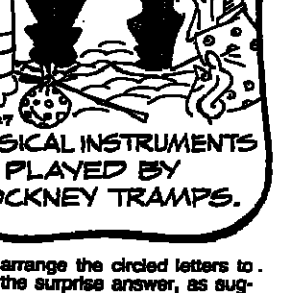
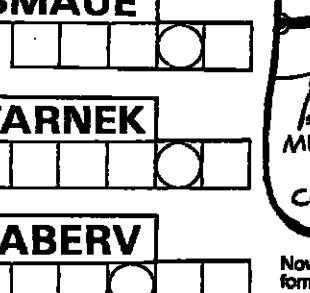
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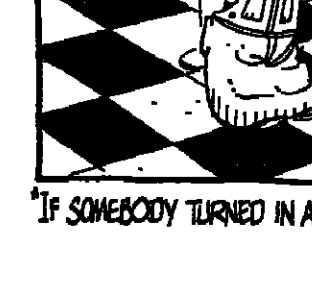
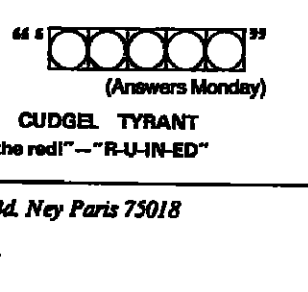
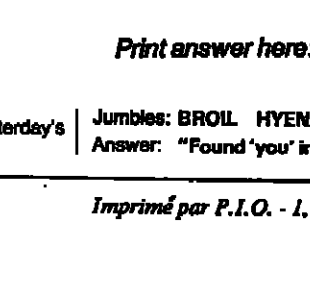
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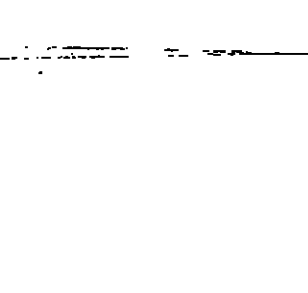
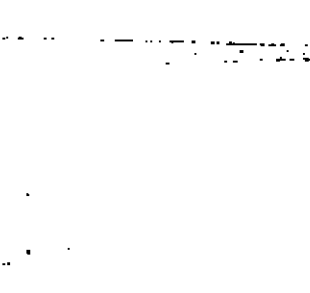
M O R G A N



D E N N I S



J U M B L E



Montreal Defeats Boston to Take 3d Straight Cup

By Robert Facher

BOSTON, May 26 (WP) — The Montreal Canadiens kept the puck to themselves last night, limiting Boston to 16 shots on goal, eight in the first two periods, the Canadiens also kept the Stanley Cup for the third straight year, ninth in 14 seasons and 21st occasion overall.

While Larry Robinson and his defensive mates were encasing goalie Ken Dryden in a protective ring, Mario Tremblay became an unlikely offensive hero with two goals, including the winner, as Montreal breezed to a 4-1 victory.

Boston, shelled in four straight a year ago, was more respectable this time, lasting six games. Coach Don Cherry, who swore a year ago that here would not be another wipeout, promised this time that "we'll be even better next year and we'll win more than two games in the final."

Robinson received the Conn Smythe Trophy as the outstanding player in the playoffs and immediately requested that the names of his fellow teammates be inscribed as well.

"I didn't accept it for me," Robinson said. "I accepted it the only way I would accept it, as a team effort. It's not just me back there."

That Kind of Game

It seemed as if Robinson had a dozen companions, the way a defenseman or winger repeatedly raced across to foil Boston's attempts to break out of the shell.

"We got on them, forechecking them, and didn't allow them to get out of their end," Robinson said. "This was the kind of game we wanted tonight."

The Bruins, pumped up by the roars of the 14,602 fans and some early hits on Guy Lafleur by Mike Milbury and Don Marotte, jumped in front of the fifth time in six games on a power-play goal by Brad Park at 4:05.

It was Park's ninth goal of the playoffs, tying Bobby Orr's 1970 record as a defenseman, and his 26th career playoff score, matching another Orr mark.

The lead lasted less than three minutes, as rookie Pierre Mondou sailed down the right side and set up Steve Shutt, who fired at Gerry Cheevers and then beat Park to his rebound for the tying goal.

Slightly more than two minutes later, Mondou chose the left side, cut behind the net and passed to Tremblay in the slot. With Yvon Lambert greasing Cheevers, Tremblay put in his first goal of the playoffs.

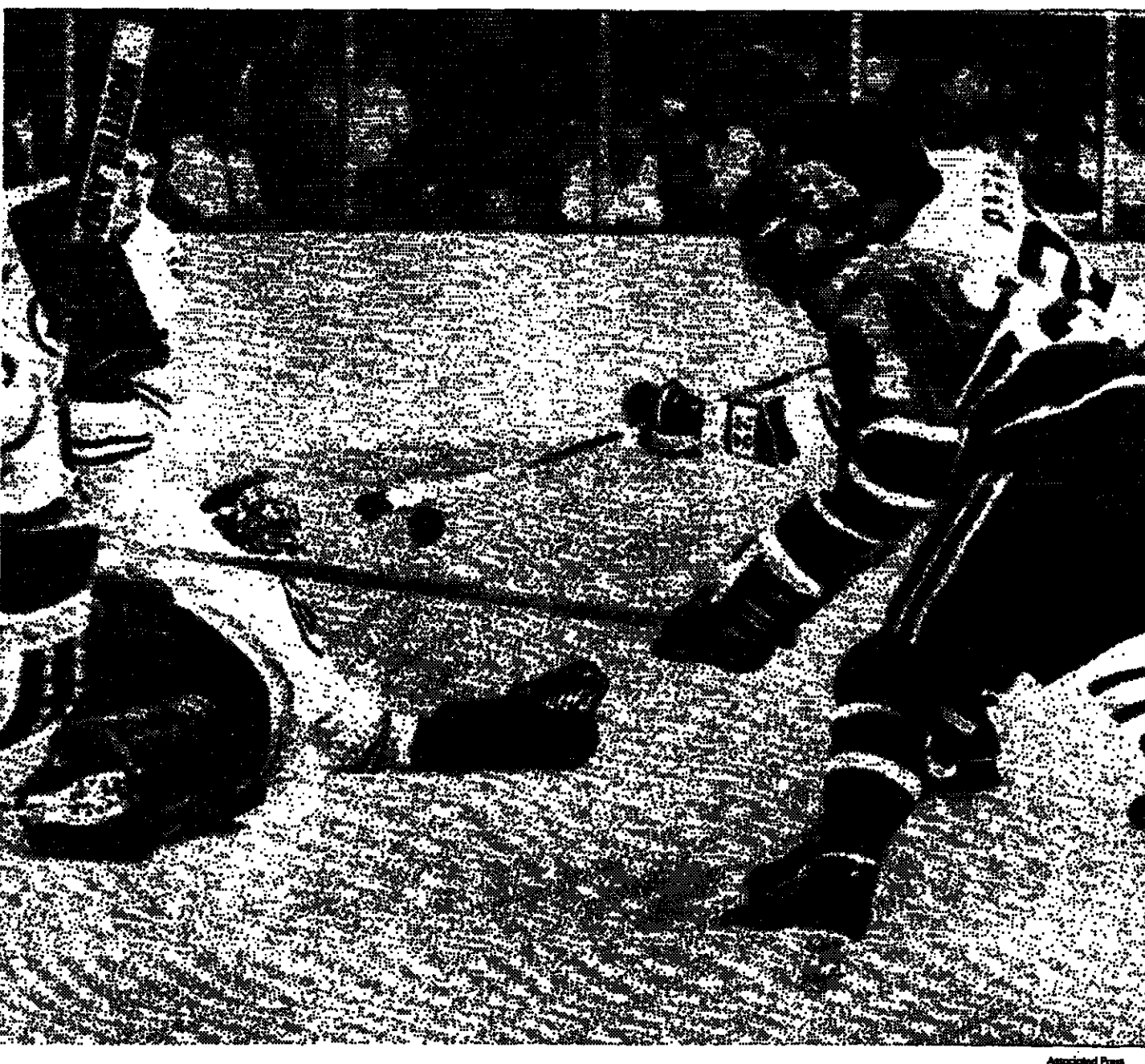
Robinson assisted on both goals and wound up tying Lafleur for playoff scoring honors with 21 points.

The goal that broke the game open came at 13:37 of the second period as Tremblay avoided Stan Jonathan's check, cut down the right wing and toward the goal, then watched Park knock the puck into his own net.

"I tried to pass to Pierre Mondou," Tremblay said, "and it hit Park's stick and went into the corner."

Later, Rejean Houle cut in the same way, decked Cheevers and shoved the puck behind him. As it slid along the goal line, Park tried to retrieve it but merely pushed it completely across.

To complete Park's night of frustration, he suffered a pulled groin muscle in the second period, but refused to leave the game. Park was completing his 10th NHL season without a Stanley Cup, teammate Jean Belisle his 18th.



Steve Shutt (2) fires puck over Boston's Gerry Cheevers as Brad Park attempts to block shot in final Stanley Cup game.

In contrast, Tremblay, at age 21, was drinking from the Cup for the third time. He had been a benchwarmer from the third game of the quarterfinal series against Detroit until the fourth game of this series.

"I knew after we lost a game, they always change the lineup," Tremblay said. "But after that second Detroit game we didn't lose for a long time. When you're young and want to play hockey, you feel bad."

Asked what he would tell someone like Ratelle about the feelings of a Cup winner, Tremblay said, "It's a great thing to win, but you have to win it, kiss the Cup, to know what it means. The first time I cried on it."

For the Canadiens, winning is perhaps not so special as it might be for

others. But losing can be much, much worse, and that serves as much to spur the team as anything else.

"When you lose, it's awful," Robinson said. "It's the worst feeling there is. The first question everybody asks is 'What happened?' It's a sickening question and you hear it all summer long."

Lafleur sat out the last 10 minutes, holding an ice pack to his face, after he was cut by the stick of Rick Smith. Lafleur, like Ratelle, did not have a shot on goal.

"I had more stitches in this final than in my whole career," said Lafleur, who needed five on his lip last night.

Andretti Confident That Last Will be 1st

INDIANAPOLIS, May 26 (AP) — Starting last increases his chances of running into trouble early in the race, says Mario Andretti, but beyond that it is little more than an inconvenience to overcome in his drive to a second Indianapolis 500 victory.

Andretti, whose Penske PC-6 Cosworth was qualified by Mike Hiss because Andretti was racing in the Belgian Grand Prix last Sunday, starts in the 33rd and last position in Sunday's \$1-million, 500-mile classic. He has finished in that position but never started that far back.

"My strategy? I don't know," said the 1969 Indy winner. "I had a similar situation a couple of years ago, starting in the back. I had a pretty good break and was able to come to the front in no time at all."

"You know, starting position in a 500-mile race isn't that important as far as the final outcome is concerned. If your car is in good running condition it doesn't matter where you start. Starting so far back just increases your chances of being knocked out in the first couple of laps."

Asked if he were worried about starting behind a couple of rookies, as well as a number of relatively inexperienced Indy drivers, Andretti recalled some of the disastrous starts in the race.

"You worry a little, yes," he said. "But just the fact that everyone seems concerned about the potential danger may help the situation."

If trouble develops, Andretti may find himself in the middle of it because it is not his nature to lay back and wait to see what is going to happen. "I'm not going to drag along in back," Andretti said. "If I can go, I'll go. Just how far and how fast is one thing I'll have to weigh."

"One thing, I'm going to try to do it with normal boost settings to save whatever bite that may be in the car for the last."

Andretti's teammates, Tom Sneva and Rick Means, will have quite a jump on him, since they are in the front row.

But if Andretti manages to catch them, neither of them should expect favored treatment.

"I look at them as competition, not teammates, once that green flag drops. They won't get any favors from me and I'm sure they won't do me any," Andretti warned. "We all want to win."

Does starting in back dampen his enthusiasm at all?

"Driving a car capable of winning always keeps you pretty enthused," Andretti said. "Serious-



Mario Andretti

ly, this is the event of the year for me. There's no other event that compares."

Andretti's car was among the fastest on the track yesterday in the dress rehearsal practice session for the race; the track now is closed until race day. Andretti was among nine starters who exceeded the 190-miles-an-hour mark in the session.

The fastest by far was four-time winner A.J. Foyt, at 199.468 mph, which was just under his qualifying average. The speed apparently was costly, however. Blue smoke belched from the engine that Foyt planned to use on race day just before the two-hour Carburetion Day session ended. The motor was removed from the car and flown to Foyt's shop in Houston for a major overhaul.

U.S. Volleyball Team Cancels China Trip

DAYTON, Ohio, May 26 (AP) — The U.S. men's volleyball team, accusing the Chinese of "political shenanigans," canceled its June tour of the People's Republic of China today.

"What began as a friendly playing tour of China at their invitation has become a political hassle," coach Doug Beal said. The U.S. men's and women's teams were invited to play the Chinese national volleyball team and at her Chinese teams June 3-19. But the Chinese refused to permit Arie Selinger, coach of the U.S. women's team, to go on the tour because she was traveling under an Israeli passport.

NBA Final

Best of Seven	W	L	Pct.
Seattle	4	3	.571
Washington	3	4	.429
Thursday's Game			
Washington 104, Seattle 98			
Sunday's Game			
Seattle at Washington			

Halicki Records 1st Victory

Giants' 13 Hits Defeat Houston, 9-1

From Wire Dispatches

SAN FRANCISCO, May 26 — The Giants breezed to a 9-1 victory yesterday over the Houston Astros as Ed Halicki went the distance on six-hitter for his first victory of the year.

Jack Clark and Bill Madlock led the Giants' 13-hit attack with three each. That ran Clark's streak to 15 in a row and boosted his average to .322.

Houston's J.R. Richard entered the game with a string of 21 scoreless innings, but gave up a run in the first on doubles by Madlock and Willie McCovey.

Cubs 5, Phillies 1

At Chicago, Rick Reuschel held the Phillies to three hits for six innings before his elbow stiffened. Bruce Sutter came out of the bullpen to complete Chicago's 5-1 triumph. Manny Trillo, the Cubs' coach and manager who hit a 10th-inning homer to beat the Phillies on Tuesday, hit another homer and run-scoring single.

Expos 11, Cardinals 2

At St. Louis, the Cardinals, who lost 11 straight games before beating Montreal Wednesday night, reverted to form, committing errors — two by shortstop Jerry Templeton — to gift-wrap wins for the Expos.

Mets 3, Pirates 2

At Pittsburgh, Willie Montanez's 6-run double pushed New York to a sixth-inning tie, then Lenny

Randle's 11th-inning single scored the winning run against the Pirates. Reliever Dale Murray got on base when his two-out grounder went between third baseman Phil Garner's legs. Murray took second on a wild pitch by loser Kent Tekulve, came in on Randle's single to right-center, then set Pittsburgh down in order in the bottom of the 11th.

Angels 6, Chicago 0

At Anaheim, Calif., Frank Tanana, California's left-hander, became the major league's first eight-game winner of the season with a four-hitter as California beat Chicago, 6-0. He has lost only once and has four complete games, including his last two.

Orioles 2, Tigers 1

At Baltimore, Lee May hit his ninth homer of the season, a two-out solo shot in the eighth inning, to lead Baltimore past Detroit for the third time in their four-game series. Left-hander Scott McGregor, 4-3, threw a six-hitter and won his fourth straight. Detroit came into the series leading the A.L. East and now trails Boston and New York in third place after scoring only four runs in four games, including two shutouts.

Red Sox 9, Blue Jays 5

At Toronto, Jim Rice ended an 0-for-11 slump with a three-run homer, and Dwight Evans hit a two-run homer to power Boston past Toronto, which has lost five of its last six games. Boston right-hander Dennis Eckersley, 4-1, gave up a solo homer in the sixth to

Alan Ashby, his first of the season, and was relieved in the eighth. Dick Drago got his fourth save. Tom Underwood, 1-5, was the loser.

Yanks 9, Indians 3

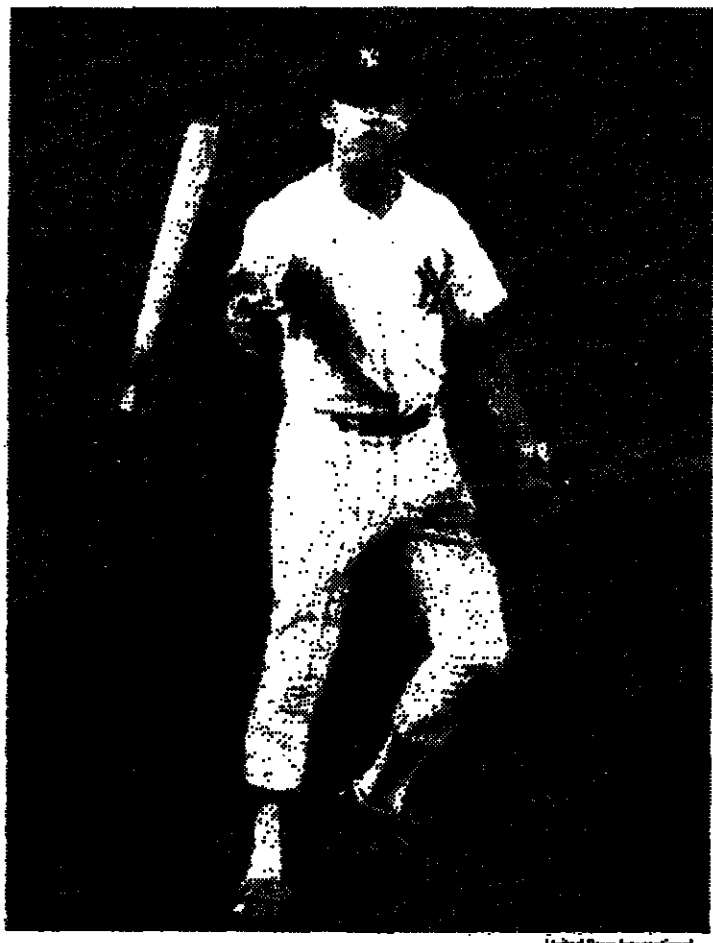
At New York, Bucky Dent hit a two-run single in the second inning, and pinch hitter Jim Spencer had a two-run double in the fifth to back Dick Tidrow's eight-hit pitching in the victory over Cleveland. Tidrow is now 3-3. The Yankees strung together seven consecutive hits over the second and third innings off Cleveland's Rick Waits, 3-4. Dent ended the second inning when he was caught trying to stretch his RBI single, allowing the Yankees to continue their string of hits.

Rangers 7, Twins 1

At Bloomington, Minn., Richie Zisk and John Lowenstein each drove in a pair of runs. Zisk with two singles and Lowenstein with a double, and Ferguson Jenkins, 5-2, scattered seven hits as Texas defeated Minnesota. Jenkins gave up two hits over the final six innings as he won the fifth game in his past six starts. Gary Serun, 3-1, was the loser.

Royals 9, Mariners 4

At Seattle, George Brett hit a two-run triple in the third inning, and Amos Otis sparked a four-run Kansas City fourth with a two-run single, giving left-hander Paul Splittorff his first victory since April 22. Splittorff, 5-4, yielded seven hits to snap a four-game losing streak before being relieved after seven innings.



Graig Nettles tosses bat off field after Cleveland's Dave Bell broke it hitting a pitch by Dick Tidrow in the second inning.

Panatta Ends Amaya's Adventure in Italy Open

From Wire Dispatches

ROME, May 26 — Adriano Panatta, his noisy hometown crowd behind him, put an end to the giant-killing adventure of Victor Amaya with a 7-6, 6-4 quarterfinal victory today in the Italian Open Tennis Championships.

Amaya, a 23-year-old Holland, Mich., resident, had knocked off seventh-seeded Corrado Barazzutti of Italy and Australian John Newcombe in reaching the quarterfinals of the \$210,000 tourney.

Panatta, shaking off the humiliation of being unseeded on his own

Bullets Beat Sonics, 106-98; Tie Series

By Paul Atner

WASHINGTON, May 26 (WP) — The Washington Bullets sprinted to an early 16-point lead that shriveled to 2, then bounced back for a 106-98 triumph last night that tied the best-of-seven NBA championship series with Seattle at one each.

The SuperSonics, who overcame a 19-point deficit in the opening game at Seattle, closed within a basket early in the third period and stayed within striking range the rest of the way.

But three straight field goals by Elvin Hayes midway through the third quarter and the scoring of Hayes and Bob Dandridge in the fourth preserved the Bullets' first victory in 10 final-round games.

Dandridge scored only 6 points in the opening game but posted 34 last night, 20 in the first half. Hayes

finished with 25, including 14 in the second half. Tom Henderson contributed 20, mostly on driving layups.

Gus Williams led Seattle with 24 points and Dennis Johnson scored 2. Fred Brown, who registered 30 in the opener, scored only 10.

The Bullets built a 16-point lead early in the second quarter, then let all but four points slip away before intermission and went into the locker room ahead, 56-52.

Washington forgot everything late in the half that had earned it the big margin. The Bullets stopped rebounding, running and working the ball inside for easy shots. Instead, they relied on perimeter shots. Seattle took advantage of their cold shooting and lack of execution to eat into the lead, mainly behind the scoring of guards Dennis Johnson and Gus Williams.

Dandridge, Hayes and Henderson combined for the Bullets' first 22 points. Washington began forcing the ball up the floor to beat Seattle to the basket before the Sonics could set up their defense.

Washington was especially effective with its running midway through the first quarter when it scored 12 straight points, the last six on fast-break buckets by Henderson, Hayes and Grevey.

The Bullets were hurt by ineffective outside shooting. Grevey was one for six and Larry Wright one of five. Charles Johnson made his only attempt.

Hayes finished with 11 and Henderson 10 for the half, but Unsel did not score.

The Sonics showed remarkable poise for a young team. Despite the loud crowd and pressure of falling behind, they ran their offense deliberately and started taking percentage shots. They also rebounded well enough to cut off the Bullets' running game.

Thursday's Baseball Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE	W	L	Pct.
Atlanta	005 020 010-11 11	1	1
Los Angeles	000 002 000-2 9 3	2	2
Philadelphia	000 000 000-0 0 0	3	3
Pittsburgh	000 000 000-0 0 0	4	4
San Francisco	000 000 000-0 0 0	5	5
St. Louis	000 000 000-0 0 0	6	6
Washington	000 000 000-0 0 0	7	7
Montreal	000 000 000-0 0 0	8	8
Boston	000 000 000-0 0 0	9	9
Chicago	000 000 000-0 0 0	10	10
Cleveland	000 000 000-0 0 0	11	11
Detroit	000 000 000-0 0 0	12	12
Houston	000 000 000-0 0 0	13	13
Indianapolis	000 000 000-0 0 0	14	14
Kansas City	000 000 000-0 0 0	15	15
Los Angeles	000 000 000-0 0 0	16	16
Minnesota	000 000 000-0 0 0	17	17
New York	000 000 000-0 0 0	18	18
Oakland	000 000 000-0 0 0	19	19
Portland	000 000 000-0 0 0	20	20
San Diego	000 000 000-0 0 0	21	21
Seattle	000 000 000-0 0 0	22	22
Tampa Bay	000 000 000-0 0 0	23	23
Toronto	000 000 000-0 0 0	24	24
Winnipeg	000 000 000-0 0 0	25	25
Yankees	000 000 000-0 0 0	26	26

Standings in the Major Leagues

LEAGUE	TEAM	W	L	Pct.	GB
NATIONAL LEAGUE	Atlanta	21	17	.553	0
	Los Angeles	19	18	.514	1 1/2
	Philadelphia	21	20	.512	1 1/2
	Pittsburgh	20	20	.500	2 1/2
	San Francisco	18	22	.450	4 1/2
	St. Louis	15	27	.357	8 1/2
	Washington	14	28	.333	9 1/2
	Montreal	13	29	.311	10 1/2
	Boston	12	30	.286	11 1/2
	Chicago	11	31	.260	12 1/2
AMERICAN LEAGUE	Los Angeles	26	14	.650	0
	Baltimore	25	17	.595	1 1/2
	Cleveland	24	17	.588	2 1/2
	San Diego	24	18	.571	3 1/2
	Seattle	23	19	.549	4 1/2
	Toronto	22	20	.524	5 1/2
	Minnesota	21	21	.500	6 1/2
	New York	20	22	.476	7 1/2
	Oakland	19	23	.452	8 1/2
	California	18	24	.429	9 1/2

Cards Claim Hendrick

SAN DIEGO, May 26 (AP) — The St. Louis Cardinals have claimed outfielder George Hendrick of the San Diego Padres on waivers and reportedly offered pitcher Eric Rasmussen in trade.

THE IRISH HOSPITALS SWEEPS

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